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THE
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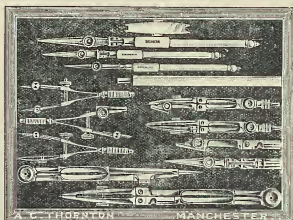
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The Hartley University College Magazine.

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All contributions for the next number should be addressed to the Editor of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.
All communications regarding Advertisements or Subscriptions should be addressed to the Secretary of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.

THE

Hartley University College Magazine.

NOTES AND NEWS.

* * *

"New Brooms" . . .

THE Magazine begins this session under "entirely new management." It is never an easy task to take up duties which have been ably performed by our predecessors. The new Magazine staff will do its best to make the Magazine useful and interesting to all members of the College, past as well as present, but, after all, success or failure in this respect must depend largely upon our readers. In short, unless the Magazine is to become merely a record of the doings of the various Societies and Clubs, we must have a constant supply of printable and readable contributions. Don't abuse and revile the "Mag."; it may seem rather smart to do this, but it would be smarter to do something towards making it a success.

To Contributors,

You will not mind a few frank remarks, will you? If your first contribution fails to appear in print do not be discouraged. Try again, and you will probably do better next time, if only because you will have learnt what sort of matter is *not* wanted. Read your article or poem to a few good-natured and candid friends and notice the effect. If even this test leaves you in doubt send your effort in; 'tis better to have written and been rejected than never to have written at all.

All contributions should be written in ink, and on one side of the paper only. No contribution can be accepted without the name of the contributor, which should be placed within brackets if not intended for publication.

To "New Chums."

To all Freshers we extend a hearty welcome, though it is somewhat late in the day to talk of welcome, since (as the genial ex-Editor of the Magazine remarked in his breezy and delightful little speech at the first Soirée* of the term) even the most verdant "new chum" learns in the course of a few weeks that the College, though a "mighty maze" of labyrinthine intricacy, is yet "not without a plan," and that with moderate care it is quite possible to avoid being lost or imprisoned in College after closing-time.

Changes in the Staff.

THE chair of Modern Languages has been filled by the election of Dr. P. Studer. Professor Studer, who has already won golden opinions among students and staff alike by his urbanity and his conspicuous ability, was educated in the Canton of Neuchâtel, and after the completion of his training as a normal student obtained a post as languages master in a North of England school. Professor Studer is not new to this county, for until a few years ago he was on the staff of Seafeld Park College, resigning his post there in order to prosecute post-graduate study at the University of Berlin. Dr. Studer's record as a graduate of London University is a distinguished one; at M.A. he obtained a "special distinction" in French—the only distinction given in his year in modern languages. Now that French and German are required by candidates for Science examinations at London University, we may congratulate ourselves upon having such a capable and painstaking Head of the Modern Languages Department. In this matter, at least, Science and Classics can speak with one voice.

The Lectureship in Chemistry, which Mr. Naylor, the bluff and hearty hatless brigadier, vacated in order to take up a post in the Patent Office, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. R. Marle, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc., F.C.S. Mr. Marle, whom we heartily welcome, and who has already made himself at home amongst us, has had a remarkably varied and interesting career. Trained at King Edward's School and the University of Birmingham, and at the Royal College of Science, Mr. Marle obtained 1st Class Honours in Chemistry at B.Sc. After being Science Master at Beaumaris Grammar School, Mr. Marle became Vice-Principal of the Methodist College of Newfoundland, also acting as Govern-

*STOP-PRESS CORRECTION.—For "Soirée" read "Social Evening."

ment Assayer and as a member of the Council of Higher Education in that colony. He was appointed to accompany the Lick Observatory Solar Eclipse Expedition to the cheerless coast region of Labrador in 1905. Finally, prior to his joining the staff here, Mr. Marle spent a session in studying Education at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Such a widely experienced man—we had almost said a modern Ulysses—must have met with some curious folks and seen curious sights, and we hope to induce Mr. Marle to "write something for the Magazine" soon.

During the vacation the College has also lost the services of Mr. Lincoln Hardy, in our opinion (and in that of many other members of the College, among both staff and students) one of the ablest and most conscientious of teachers, and one of the best and most charming of men whom we have had the pleasure of knowing. Those of us who had learned to admire and respect Mr. Hardy for his deep and wide culture, and to hold him in affection for his gentle and kindly nature, will be glad to know that he is still in this district, having been appointed as master in Bishop's School, Salisbury.

Successes of Students.

WE heartily congratulate the following Students who have won success in London University and other examinations.

Intermediate Arts, London.

Eric H. Wood, 1st Class Honours in French; Emily E. Fleming, Annie E. Leake, Lydia K. Moorcroft, Dorothy Rushworth, Mabel C. Sparrow, W. V. Cavill, R. H. Fooks; S. J. Heddon, A. Timothy.

Intermediate Science, London.

Katharine C. Boswell, Edith Bryen, Harriett M. Parfett, H. C. Abraham, H. W. Ashton, F. Bullen, E. J. Evans, W. Ingham, J. Joslin, H. E. Kimber, A. G. King, C. E. Percy, T. A. Simmons.

Intermediate Science (Engineering), London.

E. N. Pink.

Congratulations.

SINCE our last issue two popular and highly-respected members of the staff have joined the noble army of Benedicts. We welcome Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Wiseman into our midst,

and were glad to observe that both these ladies were present at the first "Social Evening" (we had nearly called it a *Soirée* from force of habit!) of the term. Who will be the next, we wonder?

The Teachers' Guild.

THE first meeting of the current session was held on Friday, October 25th, at the College, by the kind invitation of Dr. Richardson. The President (the Rev. Telford Varley, of Peter Symonds' School, Winchester) was in the chair. An interesting paper on "Some Early English School-books" was read by Professor F. Clarke. This dealt with some of the better known and more widely used books in the period between the invention of printing and 1688. Grammars and language text books were first dealt with. Brief accounts were given of the books of Accidence, Vocabula, Vulgaria, &c., produced by Stanbridge, Whittington, Horman, and other grammarians of the Tudor Period. The lecturer then proceeded to give an outline of the origin and character of the so-called Lilly's Grammar, and concluded his account of the language books by a more detailed description of two that were very widely used:—(i) Brinsley's translation of Cordier's "Colloquies" and (ii) Hoole's translation of the "Orbis Sensualium Pictus" of Comenius. The method of using these and other books was illustrated by reference to the practice of Hoole and Brinsley. Some account was then given of the typical reading book of the period; and this was illustrated by a detailed account of Edmund Coote's "English Schoolmaster" (1597). Brief reference to the books on penmanship and arithmetic produced by the writing masters Hodder, Bridges, Cocker, &c., concluded the paper. A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. J. Fewings, Mr. D. T. Cowan, Professor Hearnshaw, and Miss Allnutt took part. Later, the annual business meeting was held, when the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. D. T. Cowan; Vice-President, Professor W. F. Masom; Treasurer, Miss Allnutt; Hon. Secs., Professor E. L. Watkin and Professor F. Clarke. The retiring Members of the Committee—Mrs. Wycliffe Vaughan, Miss Cederberg, and Miss Prüm—were re-elected, and a vacancy was filled by the election of Miss E. Phillips. A vote of thanks to the retiring President terminated the proceedings.

Our Advertisers.

WE have once more to thank our advertisers for their generous support. Without the financial help given by them

the Magazine in its present form and size could not possibly be produced. . We appeal to our readers, including past as well as present students, to bear this fact in mind and to deal with our advertisers when making purchases. We have heard of cases in which students have, for the sake of saving a penny or twopence, gone past our advertisers' shops in town and patronised firms who do not advertise in the Magazine. We feel sure that our advertisers give good value at moderate prices, and we hope we shall not hear again of such deplorable meanness on the part of those who owe the existence of their own Magazine to the enterprise of the firms who support us by advertising.

THE REASON WHY.

• • •

[Judging from the winning lines published, one is led to believe that no person of ordinary intelligence can hope to be successful in a Limerick competition unless for the time being he skilfully dissemble his mental powers.—*Daily Paper*.]

I toil and moil week after week
 Concocting lines on models Greek
 With scansion beyond question.
 I hammer out some fearful rhymes,
 I daily scan the prosy "Times,"
 Or, should that fail, the "Daily Mail,"
 In search of a suggestion.
 With quip and pun and deep allusion
 I thickly line each line effusion.

I've ladled out the anapæsts,
 And trimmed their tails and smoothed their crests
 Until my brain grew hectic.
 I've dished up amphibrachs and iambs
 Enough to write three dithyrambs,
 Much less to start that work of art—
 One line acatalectic.

'Tis all in vain, alas! alack!
 I never get a sixpence back.

But now I know the reason why,
 Although my very best I try,
 The judge my lines despises;
 Why, though I hail thee, classic Muse,

And sinful lots of foolscap use,
And weekly spend of cash no end,
I only get sur-prizes.
I know why wasted all these hours—
I do not veil my mental powers.

E. H. W.

ENGLISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.

* * *

Of all conceptions of the state none is more full of suggestion than that which regards it as an organism having a vitality and individuality of its own. Its suggestiveness arises from the fact that it brings to the elucidation of political phenomena more or less ill-apprehended and unclassified systems of familiar and well-arranged biological and psychological phenomena. It sets up illuminating analogies.

One of the truths to which it gives prominence is the personality of the nation. Just as a man is more than the sum of his constituent elements at any given moment, so a nation is more than the sum of all the people who compose it at any one time. It has a past older than the memory of the oldest citizen, and a future reaching beyond the dreams of the youngest. The bulk of the laws which govern it are relics of the work of legislators long dead; its customs and institutions are inheritances from many past ages; its political and religious beliefs have upon them the stamp of a great antiquity. On the other hand, it looks far into the years to come and builds for a remote posterity. Through each fleeting generation flow the currents of a larger life. Thus it follows that the nation has a permanent or rather slowly developing character, which is independent of and widely different from the algebraical sum of the character of all its members during any limited period. In every age the nation stamps its character upon its individual members rather than receives the impress from them. It is but slightly affected by the idiosyncrasies even of its most eccentric geniuses, its most unique fools, its most exalted saints, its most unmitigated scoundrels.

This separateness and persistence of national character is recognised by cartoonists. For two hundred years England has been represented by John Bull. To Englishmen he stands for respectable prosperity and domesticated common-sense;

for the antique virtues of honesty, frankness, practicality, stability, generosity and hospitality; for willingness equalled by capacity to drink, to fight, to laugh, to work manually and to play in a dignified way; for impatience of theories; for suspicion of novelties; for undemonstrative sympathy, devoted loyalty and adequate piety. Foreigners see in him insatiable greed, sordid materialism, deadly dullness, unfathomable hypocrisy, incalculable perfidy, nauseating cant, immovable obstinacy, blatant insolence and most exasperating success.

America, too, has as her representative Brother Jonathan. He is much more alert both mentally and physically than John Bull, has more humour, suffers acutely from indigestion caused by hurrying over his meals, and has a nasty habit of picking his teeth in public. He is very loquacious and his words are big; his ill-fitting dress reveals considerable domestic mismanagement, while its loud pattern indicates defective taste. But still he is "Brother" Jonathan to Englishmen, and he possesses all the qualities which that word connotes.

Since these and other nations thus have their distinctive and typical personifications it is interesting to ask what are the determinants of national character. Broadly speaking these are two, race and environment; but it is impossible to measure their relative influences. Montesquieu emphasised the power of environment. Climate, geographical situation, communication with other nations, are with him main factors. Wordsworth similarly noted that freedom is always associated either with mountains or with seas.

The Normans present an example of a people who seemed to take colour from their surroundings in a most marvellous manner. In our own days the English who go to America, or Australia, or South Africa, soon are seen to develop alien spirits. On the other hand it is not hard to find instances of the ineradicable persistence of racial characteristics; and it is possible to point to the Jews, to the French in Canada, to the negroes in the Southern States of America, as examples of people whom no external changes, however great, have appeared to affect, who retain throughout all generations the immemorial qualities of their races.

This question, then, of the relative importance of the two determinants of national character must be placed on the shelf which holds that closely analogous and equally insoluble problem, "which blade of the scissors does the cutting?"

Having thus spoken of the sense in which a nation can be

regarded as a person, and having shewn how under the name of John Bull, the English nation has come to be regarded as such a person having very clearly marked mental and moral features, I will proceed to give a very brief character sketch of John Bull; in other words, to indicate the more prominent English traits.

In the front rank of these must be placed the passion for freedom—

"We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake: the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held."

sang the English poet. "England is the freest country in the world," said Montesquieu. In the national sense freedom means independence of external control; and John Bull inherits his autonomous spirit from his remote ancestors. Some of the petty Saxon kings used the high-sounding *Imperator* and *Augustus* to assert their aloofness from the all-grasping Roman Empire. The Reformation in its political aspect merely marked the termination of a long struggle to throw off the Papal suzerainty. When Spain in 1588 and France in 1804 threatened invasion, John Bull gave emphatic expression to his determination to maintain his liberty.

Springing from this commendable independence is a less commendable insularity. John Bull does not know and does not care what goes on abroad. He has always been remarkably free from continental influences. He will not learn foreign languages and he does not like foreign modes of thought and habits of life. The English law is the only great system of jurisprudence in Western Europe not based on Roman law.

The English church has affinity neither with the Papacy nor with organized Protestantism. The English constitution has developed along unique lines, often in defiance of the Powers around.

But if John Bull has been the intractable member of the family of nations, he has justified his eccentricity by his other qualities. He is immensely practical. He has not the French imagination, nor the German richness in ideas. He is, in fact, impatient of theories and thinks one idea at a time enough. Contrast the English constitution with that of Belgium, or with that of the first French Republic. Across the Channel are found lofty and soul-exalting "Declarations of the Rights of Man" which serve only as standards by which to measure the depths of tyranny in which the nations groan. In England the rights of Englishmen (not of Man) are unde-

fined, but secure. John Bull's declarations are not summaries of his thoughts, but statements of his will. He devotes his efforts not to the modes of expressing his rights, but to the means of enforcing them. The late Bishop of London used to tell a story of three students—one French, one German, one English—who were set to exemplify a mechanical problem. The Frenchman walked about the laboratory and made suggestive remarks about the method of solution; the German retired and lost himself in profound calculations concerning it; the Englishman *did* it.

Coupled with this practical spirit is an enormous energy. Visitors to England are amazed as they watch the young barbarians of the country all at play. What ferocious vigour they display in their sports! What an excess of animal force they have to work off! And, later on, give them any piece of work to do—say a Soudan to conquer—with what untiring determination do they carry it through (always provided that it is nothing which comes within the control of a Trade Union)! Emerson remarked of the English, "They have more constitutional energy than any other people." In one sphere in particular this energy, joined with other qualities, has made John Bull conspicuously successful where other nations have failed. He has a genius for colonisation and for the government of subject races. By sheer brute might he sweeps the first obstacles away, and, once he is established, he rules by means of a tact born of painful experience, and a tolerance sprung of salutary conceit. For John Bull is undoubtedly conceited. His manners are always those of "milord," and are resented by his equals. Hence he is far from popular. He is too superior, and has the very objectionable habits of speaking his mind and of giving advice. The Sultan of Turkey, for instance, was deeply annoyed at being called "The Great Assassin," and "Abdul the Damned." As to advice, John Bull is not to blame if the Americans do not know how to govern Cuba, or how to administer the Philippines: *he* has nothing on his conscience if the Russian Duma has been improperly organised.

Like most persons who belong to the class of prosperous farmers or successful merchants, John Bull has his moralities, philanthropies, and pieties. "England is tender-hearted," it has been said: and the histories of the slave trade, of slavery itself, of the Bulgarians and Armenians contain testimonies to the truth of this statement. But other stories come from Africa and New Zealand, and the Islands of the West: and the truth is that, especially of late, against this tender-hearted-

ness has risen up a potent and hardening lust for wealth. "There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth," is the verdict passed sixty years ago on England, by the acute American from whom I have already quoted. And few modern observers will deny either that the cult of the gold-worshippers has increased in these last days, or that its influence has already perceptibly injured the softer qualities in the English national character. That John Bull should degenerate into a conscienceless, materialistic money-grubber would be inexpressibly sad. For he has always hitherto been lifted above his fellows by a certain fine missionary enthusiasm. Has he acquired any new country, he has been a bringer of peace, a planter of civilisation, a preacher of Christianity. Gunpowder, novel diseases, and gin have not, up to the present, been his principal gifts. Under his hand, India has become fruitful, and Egypt has reached the end of her long misery. Has any people struggled for freedom, he has always given with generous zeal his powerful aid. Kossuth, Mazzini, and Garibaldi, all were strengthened by England and their fights. Greece, Italy, and Crete, all bear testimony to English missionary fervour.

Such are some of the main characteristics of John Bull. Many of course have been omitted. Little, for instance, has been said of English "national sins" of which I am told there are twelve. But my space is exhausted.

F. J. C. H.

ON DIT,— x x x

v v v

THAT the students were good at the Inaugural Lecture—at least, so somebody said.

THAT they were "heavenly," or rather "unearthly," at the Insecto-Floral Lecture.

THAT they "bottled up" their enthusiasm, mirth, "and so on"—the "cork" flew out in the Park afterwards.

THAT alternate seats on the right hand side of the Pit are to be booked in future by men students—eh? what?

THAT Faraday was a participialed humbug.

THAT this epithet is not the possession of science men only.

THAT Alberoni had nothing to do with Macaroni.

THAT Class Room 20 is a hothouse for hardy annuals.

THAT the author of "Physiological Psychology" is a Hartleyan—Mr. Sam McDougal.

THAT he has nothing to do with "self-raising flour."

THAT "Farinkes" has been in eruption.

THAT pigs should be treated as gentlemen.

THAT students cannot say bo(o) to a goose.

THAT they "surprised, deceived, and mystified the enemy."

THAT to show his *esprit de corps* a certain member of the "Gentlemen G's"—whose name is *not* Waltz—dons his uniform when cleaning his bicycle.

THAT phosphorus is "hot stuff."

THAT "Blinker" plays the kettle-drum at the "Grand."

THAT "Ceteēs" masqueraded at Brighton as the illustrious Herr Schmidt.

THAT Elijah knew a thing or two when he sat *under* the juniper tree.

THAT "O" is not an allotropic form of "I."

That the Colonel takes snuff.

THAT normal students depart from the normal method of spelling.

THAT some juniors sleep in their College caps.

THAT some evidently adopted this habit before they became Hartley students.

THAT the longer the lecture the louder the snore.

THAT it has been denied that the men students are "shelling out" for a cake of soap.

THAT second year mathematicians are goaded on by the bones of their ancestors—they work (?) in Golgotha.

THAT bill-posting in the main corridor is more important than maths.

THAT only *clever* men present themselves at the Saturday morning Tutorial Maths. Class.

THAT "unladylike" women students are being "hauled."

THAT the suffragettes have not got the suffrage yet.

THAT they did not disturb the debate on socialism.

THAT the cost of the "Welcome Soirée" is 1/8 per head—and the silence of the mob.

THAT junior students pick up many useful articles at auction sales.

THAT we anticipate the hearty co-operation of the lady students at our next sale.

THAT the auctioneer is not the only one who says: "I will make a bargain with you."

THAT nobody seems anxious to buy a "vaistcoat."

THAT the juniors are all behind with the Hartley "warble" and ditties.

THAT the notice board is for students.
 „ the notice board is not for women.
 „ women are not students.

THAT the men students took the closing of the Common Room "lying down."

THAT P.S. has caught on (perhaps).

WHAT does it matter for a piece of chalk or two?

THAT it all comes out in the wash.

THAT there was Oh! *such* a jolly miller.

R. J. J.

DIGGINGS IN THE AEGEAN.

♦ ♦ ♦

No more attractive subject, not only for the anthropologist or the classical scholar, but for the general reader whose mental horizon is not bounded by his immediate neighbourhood, has been before the public in recent years than the excavations in Crete and other Ægean sites, and the historical conclusions to be drawn from the new evidence which has been brought to light. The ordinary reader, however, who has not time to wade through the successive numbers of the Annual of the British School at Athens and other kindred periodicals, has had considerable difficulty in learning what exactly is being done. It can scarcely be said that his wants have been satisfactorily met by the latest work on the subject. "The Discoveries in Crete," by Professor Burrows, of Cardiff. This book, which appeared in June of the present year, and was reprinted in August, contains four "plates" in all. One of them is a sketch map of Crete, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., printed on ordinary paper; another is a strata section from the palace at Knossos, likewise printed on ordinary paper; a third, a ground plan of the palace at Knossos. Thus three of

the four "plates" are of the most ordinary and accessible kind. The publishers have not supplied all that is needed for the understanding of the work. Many parts of the book read like a treatise on geometry without diagrams. The author is very discursive. He ranges from Japan in the 8th century A.D. to the "pre-Indo-European inhabitants of Western Ireland, who have remained almost unmixed" to the present day. Religion, ancient and modern, receives its share of attention. The enthronement of Zeus is shown to be the visible indication of the victory won by the Northerners over the inhabitants of the South, who gave the predominance in worship to the female, a tendency which is still alive and vigorous among Southern races. Christianity is not simply of Semitic origin, but is an amalgam of Greek and Semitic elements. The use of the equal-limbed Greek cross as the Christian symbol by Eastern nations, in contrast to the "Latin" cross with longer upright limb, has its roots planted deep in the millennia which preceded the Christian era. Modern worshippers when they go to church should remember that they are entering the architectural descendant in direct line not merely of the Roman Basilica, or the "Stoa Basilike" at Athens, where the Archon Basileus tried cases of impiety, but of the throne-room of Minos. In literature the author's flight is quite as wide. He passes lightly from the "pre-Aryan elements in the Welsh and Irish languages and the remarkable resemblances between their syntax and that of Berber and Egyptian" to his own latest article in the *Classical Review* on "Homer and his Age." If he has not discovered Neolithic pottery with spiral ornamentation in Wales, and located there the original home of the Indo-European race, he has done the next best thing. He has discovered that European culture and art are due to the race which still inhabits "almost unmixed" Wales and Western Ireland, and which is not Indo-European. Before the coming of the Indo-European, this race—a dark-skinned, long-headed race—inhabited the whole basin of the Mediterranean, and, in spite of invasions and conquests, remains the basis of the present population in Spain, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, as well as Wales and Western Ireland, and is even now extending its area at the expense of the intrusive bloods. "It is the most highly gifted race in the world, and the artistic impulse, wherever we find it in the area which it inhabits, has always been due to it." With it originated the art and culture of the Minoan age. After centuries of suppression by the invaders from the North, its artistic spirit re-asserted itself in the golden age of Greece. We have not

to do, even with a case of the Indo-European intruder learning and assimilating the art of the conquered. "Blood is thicker than education." The Italian Renaissance of the Middle Ages is also due to it. Wales ought to be satisfied. Those who would follow the author further in his rambles should get the book. His conclusions cannot be called startling. With the possible exception of those mentioned above he arrives at no conclusions. When the reader thinks at the end of one chapter that something has been established at the beginning of the next, he finds the whole fabric demolished or tottering.

The most important facts brought to light by the excavations in Crete may be summed up briefly. The hill of Knossos, which is altogether made up of accumulated rubbish, was inhabited for from 10,000 to 12,000 years before the Christian era, if we can trust the evidence of the stratification of the soil. The term Minoan age is applied to the period beginning with the discovery of bronze in the 4th millennium B.C., and extending to the 10th century B.C. It is differentiated in its pottery from the Neolithic age, which preceded it, by the use of paint to produce colour effects, whereas on the Neolithic pottery a pattern is formed by incisions filled with white powdered gypsum. It was not till about 1,000 years after the Neolithic age was passed that the first of the great palaces at Knossos, whose ruins have been laid bare, was built.

These palaces with their enormous number of rooms, their istarcases with gentle gradient leading up five stories, their system of drainage of the living-rooms with lavatories, large main sewer lined with cement and connected sewers, formed of jointed tile-pipes which is without a parallel for nearly 3,000 years till quite modern times, attest the greatness of the men who built them, as the remains of charred wood and other debris seen in the different strata attest the successive conflagrations which demolished one before another was erected on the same site. The extent of the Minoan Empire may be judged from the numerous towns called Minoa scattered throughout the eastern Mediterranean which have been compared with the Alexandrias, Antiochs, and Cæsareas of later ages. The chief sports of the princes of Knossos were boxing and bull-baiting, which are represented on the frescoes of the palace and on jars and other works of art discovered there. The theatral area to the north of the palace, fitted with seats rising in tiers, was the scene of the bull-fights, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the Athenian tale of Theseus and the

Minotaur, had its origin in an actual tribute of youths and maidens imposed by the rulers of Crete on the subject states to maintain the palace sports. Girls are figured on the works of art playing the part of toredors. Minoa off Megara was probably the settlement which controlled not only Athens but the whole of central Greece. A fine light Babylonian talent or 64-lb. weight of purple gypsum protected by the tentacles of an octopus carved on it and a number of ingots of bronze of equal weight and small dumps of metal with a fixed mark on one side found at Knossos and other sites, show that the Minoans had a system of weights and the beginnings of a coinage. Owing to the existing uncertainty of Egyptian dates down to about 1580 B.C. the points of contact with Egypt are not of much avail in fixing early Minoan dates. Later the case is different. The bloom of Minoan culture may be placed about 1,400 B.C. Some of the artistic pottery and metal work produced at this period has never been excelled. The last of the palaces at Knossos was burnt down about 1,300 B.C., and as the site ceased to be inhabited, the most important objects including the archives were found at no great depth below the surface. Two scripts were in use, one pictographic, the other linear. It is probable that the Greek alphabet was a selection from the symbols of these scripts. Now that Etruscan is well on the way to being interpreted, those who are looking for a subject for a Thesis might turn their attention to the records of Minos. They will be found quite as difficult as the records of Old Southampton.

T. C.

THE VOYAGE OF THE S.S. "HOTSPUR."

* * *

MONDAY, November 11th, despite the dense fog, a gallant band of intrepid explorers sallied from the College portals and marched down High Street in good order, the Captain (Dr. C.) and his trusty Lieutenant (Mr. T-m-l-n-s-n) in the rear. Arriving at the Town Quay, amid the thickening fog, at 1.45 p.m., we resisted the wiles of a battered and bottle-nosed "salt," whose tender for the contract of our transport in rowing boats was rejected, and embarked on the s.s. "Hotspur." Splash! Man overboard!! He clutches a rope—saved!!! Loud cheers by the explorers—victim reaches a conveniently-placed ladder, pauses half-immersed in the briny, like Venus arising from the sea, and expostulates irritably. Louder

cheers and somewhat needless but kindly-meant inquiries ("Is it cold?" "Are you wet?" etc.), followed by a medley of divers remarks, then "three cheers for the diver!" The wet one is visibly annoyed, his repartees becoming more and more lurid, and he intimates his intention of waiting for our return (we never returned), then retires for sun-dry purposes.* Boat sets out, loses herself (and us) in the ever-thickening fog; no land in sight. Skipper and mate perform marvellous feats in manœuvring; the strident horn is blown every few seconds. Anxious moment—a weird sailing craft looms through the gloom—look-out yells, "Buoy a'ead, 'Arry!" Skipper ("'Arry"), as a yacht is passed, politely inquires "Why, etc., don't you ring your bell?" Instantly a feeble tinkle is heard; 'tis the alarum-bell, rung by an anxious passenger (2nd class, 4d.). "A Life on the Ocean Wave"—"Punt a'ead, 'Arry!"—fog-horns, bells, yells, then Hythe Pier at last! The exploring party, twenty-four strong, sets off and is soon interested in Dr. C.'s glowing account of the trees examined on the way. Ere long the party is reduced to fifteen; the remainder had set off for home by the overland route, doubtless overcome by the strain of the voyage.

Last boat back to the Quay was 4 p.m., so the party determined to walk to Beaulieu Road Station and journey thence to Southampton West by train. After a jolly march, which was greatly enlivened by many of the College songs (and others), the company could perceive, through the thick fog, faint glimmering lights—it was Beaulieu Station. We had walked in all quite ten miles, and the train was there awaiting us—huge rush by all—safe at last. Arrived at Southampton West at 6.50 p.m. after a most enjoyable trip. Fond Adieux!!

H.W.H.

*But the author says this happened during a dense fog.—FOREMAN PRINTER.

Oh, never mind, let him have his little joke.—EDITOR.

But this is an account of a scientific expedition, isn't it.—F.P.

***** ||| —ED.

FARADAY AND HIS WORK.

* * *

THE Inaugural Lecture, delivered by Professor Sylvanus Thompson, F.R.S., was very largely attended. The chair was taken by Colonel the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, whose excellent speech (consisting largely of a statement of the position of college affairs and an appeal to Southampton residents to support the College) was interrupted at an early stage by the entrance of several Professors and Lecturers who had evidently left their watches at home. The gallant Colonel waited until the applause had subsided, and welcomed the late-comers who, clad in many-hued academical raiment, brightened the dingy hall and dazzled all beholders.

Professor Thompson was accorded a rousing welcome by the students, a welcome made the more hearty by the revelation of the interesting circumstance that he had examined our Principal for Honours in Physics at London University. Then began one of the most delightful lectures we have ever listened to. In simple but none the less eloquent language, Prof. Thompson related the story of Faraday and his epoch-making discoveries, of which we can only give a brief summary.

Michael Faraday, the son of a Yorkshire blacksmith, was born at Newington, Surrey, in 1791. His early education was of the slightest, and at the age of 20 he became a book-binder's apprentice in London; the place, now a bookseller's shop, still exists near Hertford House (Wallace Collection) and is marked by a L.C.C. tablet. By chance he attended a course of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution, and Davy was so much impressed by the notes which Faraday made of his lectures, and showed to him, that he at once engaged the eager young student as Assistant. However, a kind of jealousy appears to have prevented Davy from cordially helping on his brilliant pupil, and it was owing to his own exertions that Faraday was made Director of the Laboratory in 1825 and, two years later, Professor at the Institution, with which he was connected for more than half a century. Faraday made various chemical discoveries in his work on alloys of steel, composition of glass for optical instruments, etc., but from 1830 onwards he practically confined his energies to work on magnetic and electrical phenomena. His greatest discovery, that an electric current is produced by the revolution of a magnet, has been fraught

with marvellous influence on material progress, since it made possible the generation of powerful currents and relegated to a very inferior position such appliances as plate machines, voltaic batteries, etc. Faraday excelled in the art of "popularising" science by the use of simple and clear language illustrated by striking experiments. In his private life he was singularly modest and happy; he married at an early stage in his career, which affords a striking refutation of the idea which is so commonly expressed (but is, in our opinion, none the less mean and sordid, besides being untrue) that marriage unfits a man for public work. He scorned money-making and was content with his small salary, to which a Civil List pension of £300 was added in 1835. A grant of rooms in Hampton Court Palace provided Faraday with a home in his old age; he had no children. His religious views were somewhat narrow; he attached himself to the small sect of "Sandemanians," to whom he preached every Sunday. Honours of all kinds were showered upon Faraday by learned bodies at home and abroad, but he shunned rather than sought any personal distinction. Working up to the last, he died in 1867.

The lecture which was illustrated by lantern slides and experiments (facetious as well as strictly scientific), was listened to in rapt silence and heartily applauded.

IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

♦ ♦ ♦

GERMANY is a country of uniforms and "tips." The uninitiated have great difficulty at first in distinguishing a cavalry officer from a policeman, but later on learn to differentiate by means of the hat worn. No difficulty, however, is experienced as regards tips, for here again the (h) attitude is sufficiently indicative from the first that the tourist is expected to part with superfluous marks or pfennigs.

The bill which I incurred at one of the German Pensions (class name for boarding house) is worthy of note on two scores. Firstly, it was made out to the "Duc de Chapelle Blanche," a pardonable error, evidently due to the deductions of an intelligent waiter, who seemed much impressed by my speech: secondly, no charge was made for the excessive civility and homage rendered. I have since wondered whether

this item was included under "extras," which outweigh the remainder of the bill. I append a faithful copy of the document :—

HOTEL DE LOCQUE-HARTZ,
M, LE DUC DE CHAPELLE BLANCHE

	Marks.
*One Week's Board and Residence	9 (Some still visible)
Three moonlight nights	7
†Tips to "Boots"	14
Extras (including candles)	39
	<hr/> M. 39

Having regaled the reader with a complete and exhaustive introduction to German manners and customs, I shall now pass on to a full and accurate description of the country itself.

Rhineland is undoubtedly the most bewitching part of Germany. The river races down to the sea, covering seven miles an hours, making navigation extremely difficult. The banks are backed by mighty hills, the slopes of which are entirely dedicated to the cultivation of the vine. At frequent intervals huge ruined towns and castles grace the heights, bringing forcibly before one's mind the havoc wrought by the French in their struggle with Germany. (No dates risked here).

Nearly every ruin and rock has a captivating legend woven about it. A particularly interesting story is that of Lorelei Rock. History records that a beautiful golden-haired maiden sat on this imposing eminence combing her hair with a golden comb and casting a spell on all around by the witchery of her singing. Toiling mariners who came near were struck motionless with rapture and were dashed to destruction on the treacherous rocks. To give greater colour to the legend a German generally plays the Lorelei song on a dilapidated trombone as the excursion boat passes this weird spot. After hearing the music one ceases to wonder why the ancient mariners preferred a watery grave.

The towns on the Rhine possess exceptionally handsome buildings. Cologne boasts one of the finest cathedrals in the

†They (*boots*) do not appear to wear any longer, despite the tipping.

*This item (*board*) probably refers to the bedroom accommodation.

world, and, incidentally, has acquired notoriety by the sale of a liquid manufactured in England, though called "Eau de Cologne."

The Kurhaus at Wiesbaden (a huge palace devoted to public recreation) staggers the sightseer with its wonderful decorative colouring and lighting effects. The medicinal springs have an output of 10,000 gallons a day, at a temperature of 140°F.; obviously this is hot stuff. This city is regarded as one of the gayest on the Continent. On Sundays the places of amusement are thrown open, the cafés are filled with aristocrats and artisans, students and soldiers, all quietly sitting at small tables, drinking the harmless national beverage, and enjoying the strains of the café orchestra.

We will ring down the curtain on this typical picture of German light-heartedness and enjoyment. However much the Englishman on tour may have participated in German pleasures, however much he may have admired their wonderful country, as he catches a glimpse of old England's shore on the return voyage he realises more forcibly than ever that "there's no place like home" (this does not mean private study). To those who intend visiting the country the following advice as to the cheapest route may be helpful:—Embark on the Floating Bridge for Woolston, and, leaving the gas-works on the left, make a bee-line for Netley. The remainder of the journey may be negotiated in a rowing boat; it is only a question of time and patience.

MATTHEW MATICS.

DO COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE. X X

* * *

I stood beside the Clock Tower quite bewildered by the number of people walking towards the High Street. They came from the north, east, and west, and proceeded in an orderly manner in one long stream, which, my curiosity being aroused, I eagerly joined. It appeared that an event of extraordinary interest was to take place, for everybody seemed engaged in lively conversation, and at every important side road hundreds joined the procession, causing it to reach enormous proportions—everybody seemed going the one way.

The Bar Gate was past, but on nearing Bridge Street a somewhat slower pace was necessitated by the union with

another stream of people evidently attracted by the same event. The pace now become slower and slower, and at last I became aware that the people were stopping outside the Hartley College, and showing great eagerness to gain admittance. It was almost impossible to move, and confusion was aggravated by the obstruction due to the lines of carriages and motor cars, and to the arrival of yet another stream of people, who had probably come by steamer and proceeded from the Pier.

However, by skilfully manœuvring, I managed to gain the entrance of the College, and after purchasing a ticket, I succeeded in reaching and entering the hall. Here, there was scarcely standing room, and at first I was dazed by the blaze of light; but as I looked up—"what a magnificent sight!" The hall was beautifully decorated, and there, rising row above row beyond the platform, was a great choir and orchestra of over 200 performers, and presenting such a charming spectacle, that once seen it could never be forgotten.

I had now become quite as excited as those around me, and eagerly bought a programme to try and glean further information. One glance at the title page quickly explained to me the cause of the streams of people, the decorated hall, and the presence of the choristers with their maroon sashes. "A Public Concert given by the Students of the College"! and the work—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." There was no time to notice more, for the clapping of hands announced that the conductor was mounting the platform. The drums began, the choir rose as one, and almost before I was aware of it, I was standing listening to the noble strains of Costa's "God Save the King."

Scarcely had the excitement ceased when the orchestra commenced the Symphony. What music! How broad and majestic!! What rhythm!!! How beautiful the sacred melody!!!!* It was over too soon, and then the Cantata began. The choir again rose and the music, at first pianissimo, became more agitated and louder. I heard the same melody announced as that which introduced the Symphony. Again it was announced, and louder and louder

*Do ask your writers to keep cool; we have hardly any apostrophes left in the office after setting up your rag.—FOREMAN PRINTER.

* * * * Get more, then. They may get excited, but it's all done on sherbet. And don't talk about *rags*, they are prohibited, but———
—EDITOR.

grew the music as it also became higher and higher. Every face was filled with excitement—the conductor raised both hands—the music reached a climax, and the very heavens seemed to pour forth in one stupendous volume of sublime harmony—"All men,—all things,—that has life and breath—sing to the Lord." Again came the words with still greater power, "All men,—all——." The excitement was too much; 7 a.m. struck, and I awoke.

CETEËS.

COMMON-ROOM BALLADS.—No. 1.

* * *

"MUDDY JIM."

The parlour was a back one,
The outside all serene;
And underneath the door there stole
The reek of nicotine.

A tobacco-smelling "swottery,"
It harboured three young men,
And everything within that room
Proclaimed a students' den.

Lay papers on the mantelpiece,
And books were there galore,
And books were on the table, too,
And more were on the floor.

And pens and ink and playing cards
And football boots were there;
Tobacco tins and pouches
And pipes were everywhere.

The night was wet and stormy,
"As such" "its obvious" how
A patient student would sit down
With "swot" writ on his brow.

And one with chair all tilted
Before the fire sat he,
With feet upon the mantelpiece
And "trig" book on his knee.

Between his teeth he gripped a pipe,
He gripped it lovingly;
And as he read he puffed forth clouds
That curled luxuriously.

The third, a stout-built "muddied oaf,"
 Few books appealed to him;
 He was a Coll. eleven child,
 They called him "Muddy Jim."

A jovial, merry fellow he,
 But now in "swot" profound
 For two whole hours he did his best
 The depths of trig. to sound.

With *cos, tan, sine*, and all the rest,
 His cranium aching sore,
 He took the trig. book in his hand,
 And dashed it to the floor.

"I've done the trig., dear Charlie, now,
 "But, deuce! It is so dry!"
 "Just graph. that function once again,
 "Do have another try.

"I know I cannot help you, Jim,
 "I know my effort's vain;
 "When on the morn you face the Prof.,
 "Pray, how will you explain?"

With mind perplexed to madness
 Says Jim, "Ay, there's the rub.
 "At supper again we all shall meet,
 "I'm going to the club!"

RUMCARD TIPPLING.

FLOWERS AND INSECTS.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE second Public Lecture of the Session was given by Dr. Cavers on November 30th. The chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Rayner, a well-known botanist, who was introduced to the meeting by the Principal. Mr. Rayner made a clever and genial speech, punctuated by cheers and ripples of mirth. He compared himself to an earthenware jar occupying a perilous middle position between two brazen vessels, modestly described himself as an amateur (albeit he has done much good botanical work, especially on Fungi) who had chosen the study of nature as a hobby in preference to such dissipations as diabolos. He then made an eloquent plea for nature study, pointing out the pleasure and profit to be gained by taking up this subject, which perhaps excel any other as a means of developing the powers of observation and deduction.

The lecture itself was somewhat marred by the fact that the lecturer failed to raise his voice sufficiently above the classroom pitch. Despite the perfect silence maintained by the audience, many failed to catch all the lecturer said. However, there was a display of lantern slides, including some extremely fine photographs of plants in their natural surroundings, and the lecturer had prepared an abstract of the historical part of the lecture, a copy of which was given to each member of the audience.

Dr. Cavers began by pointing out that very little was known regarding the uses of the different parts of flowers until about 1700, beyond the facts that fruits and seeds proceed from flowers, and that some kinds of plants have some flowers which produce fruits and other flowers which do not, *e.g.*, various palms. The Greek and Roman writers who gave any attention at all to the subject merely played around it in bombastic language, and, apparently, never thought of making experiments. Even in 1700 the early botanists who did pioneer work on the nutrition of plants—Malpighi and Grew—made only vague guesses about flowers, *e.g.*, "As the petals serve to remove the volatile and saline sulphur, so the stamens serve to lessen and adjust the gaseous, so that the seed may become more and more oily and its principles better fixed" (Grew), and so on. Incredible as it appears, until about 1700, there is not a single record of any careful observation or experiment to find out what the parts of a flower are for, though some writers vaguely guessed that the stamens might be concerned in the production of seeds. A German, Camerarius (1665—1721), noticed that a mulberry tree bore fruit though no stamen-bearing trees were in the neighbourhood; he examined the berries and found they contained only withered and empty seed which he compared to addled eggs. Then he experimented with other plants (Dog's Mercury, etc.) which had stamens on one plant and "young fruit" on separate plants, and found that the "female" plants set no seed when kept indoors by themselves. He concluded that the pollen makes the young plant, and conveys it somehow to the seed. The fact that insects are concerned in the pollination of flowers was first definitely observed by an Englishman, Miller, in 1751. He removed the stamens from some tulips, thinking this would prevent the production of seeds, but was astonished to find that seeds were formed just the same. Then he saw some bees fly from some untouched tulips to a batch of stamenless flowers and deposit pollen dust on the "young fruit." The greatly over-rated Linnæus, who did so much to prevent the advance of biology

as distinguished from the naming and arranging of plants and animals, refused to believe that pollen was concerned in seed production; he even said the honey in flowers was absorbed by the seeds, and that bees did more harm than good by meddling with flowers.

In 1770 appeared the great work of the German botanist, Kollreuter, based on actual experiments carried on patiently for years. He was the first to cross plants and obtain *hybrids*, e.g., of tobacco-plant, pinks, stocks. Then came an even more acute observer, Karl Sprengel, who found out various devices for insect-attraction, prevention of self-pollination, etc., shown by many plants. Sprengel's grand work (1790) was absolutely neglected by the botanists of his time, but two Englishmen, Andrew Knight and William Herbert, about 20 years after Sprengel's death, took up his methods and supplied two most important additions to his far-reaching conclusions:—(1) Knight concluded that no plant fertilises itself for an unlimited number of generations, (2) Herbert, that the offspring of cross-fertilisation is better than that of self-fertilisation. At the same time, 1837, appeared a work on the biology of flowers by Gärtner, excelling even that of Sprengel, giving the results of thousands of experiments in cross-breeding, etc. But it was reserved for the genius of Darwin to sum up all the investigations of a century, and blend their results in such a way that we now have a picture of the life of the flower such as exists for no other part of a plant.

The lecturer then gave an account of the various classes of insect which visit flowers, pointing out the adaptations of flowers by which insect-visitors are attracted (bright colours, scent, honey) and at the same time made to repay the plant by carrying pollen from flower to flower. In this way, insects help in bringing about cross-fertilisation. Several extremely interesting adaptations of this kind were described, e.g., the "midge-trap" of the common arum, the lever-mechanism of sage, the even more complex arrangements found in flowers of the pea family, in orchids, etc.

WANTED, LOST, FOUND, Etc.

* * *

WANTED.—A new set of brains for use in conjunction with McDougall's "Psychology." Apply Chambre de Swotté, any morning between 9 and 1.

WANTED.—An explanatory edition of McDougall's "Physiological Psychology." Will anyone with a spare half-hour attempt the pleasant task of supplying this long-felt want? All D.T. students will regard him as a public benefactor.

WANTED.—An invention to startle the unlawful borrowers from lockers. Something in the Jack-in-the-box line would be acceptable. Best device will win a prize. Send in attempts not later than the end of next week to Loser, W. C. R.

WANTED.—A strong-minded and able-bodied person to keep order at nomination meetings. Suffragette preferred. Apply, with references, to B. C. X., Room 24.

LOST. - A party of lady botanists; last seen at the Belle Moor Inn, in company with a man and a dog. The finder will be rewarded on bringing said party to W. C. R., Hartley Univ. Coll., So'ton.

WANTED.—A good stout umbrella and some long hat pins. Apply to Suffragette, W. C. R.

FOUND.—At a recent political meeting, about 1 cwt. of hairpins, three wigs, five sets of false teeth, and a few miscellaneous articles of clothing, probably lost by the ladies who left early. Apply Liberal Club, So'ton.

D. H., E. H.

OUR AUCTION SALE.

* * *

THE Annual Auction, in accordance with an ancient custom at this College, took place on November 6th, and proved a splendid success. The men's Common Room presented the appearance of a market, which, although not up to the standard of Christie's, would have done credit to the Ditches.

Mr. S. Polka made his debut as the unlicensed auctioneer, and his appearance, headed by a solemn procession armed

with clubs, and escorted by the official ejectors, was the occasion for a spontaneous outburst of acclamation. Mr. R. J. Jacobs acted as clerk of sales. A fine assortment of second-hand books, suits of armour, discarded soccer boots and wearing apparel constituted the bulk of the merchandise catalogued. Having ascended the rostrum (a card table mounted on a large bench), the auctioneer, in a maiden speech, explained that this sale was simply the revival of an ancient custom which had fallen into abeyance for some years past, but was to be revived. At this juncture, a member in the audience threatened to dispute its origin, but his verbosity was cut short by a soccer boot, which made a bee-line from the auctioneer's hand to the intruder's head, and interrupted the logical sequence of his argument. Fortunately, the auctioneer did not intend to discuss private matters, and got to work speedily. Below, a list of the chief articles is given, together with the clerk's jottings.

Lot 3. "History," by Meiklejohn, published at 7s. 6d., profusefy illustrated, handsomely bound. Poor Meiklejohn did not create a favourable impression. His advent was received with groans. As the book stood without reserve, it went at the nominal price of fourpence.

Lot 7. Armour worn by the Black Prince on his march from Woolston to Bitterne. The spectators needed more convincing testimony as to its originality, in spite of internal evidence in the form of several arrow-holes. Mr. C. Clarke was an aspirant, but ceased his bids at three guineas, giving the palm to Mr. T. Gane, who carried off his bargain in triumph.

Lot 10. Queen Boadicea's Armour. This lot was greatly sought after and brisk bidding ensued. The auctioneer explained that in spite of a varied experience, it had managed to maintain an untarnished appearance. Excitement, at this stage, was so great that the bidders increased their efforts to become its proud possessor. The auctioneer, with an eye to business, hinted that the stirrups alone were well worth the money. Bidding rapidly rose to five pounds. Finally, the suit of mail was knocked down at twelve guineas.

Lot 14. Old Candle Snuffer, 1708, A.D. Some confusion was evidently caused by the appearance of this antique. Cries of "Does the Colonel take snuff?" and "Spell it," being heard from the rear. Eventually, Mr. H. Hyde became the possessor of this genuine bargain, unscratched.

Lot 16. Bottle of Hair Restorer. The auctioneer explained that as a "moustache producer," this liquid was unrivalled. Excitement ensued, but Mr. C. T. Smith was able to outbid all, and easily secured the precious liquid.

Lot 19. Kropp Razor. With the putting up of this lot, a successful attempt was made to create a "corner" by the engineers, who outrivalled all bidding and presented the article to Mr. D. Miller.

Lot 21. Queen Anne's Court Dress. This garment also brought forth spirited bidding, but Mr. Lunn procured the article amidst vociferous cheers.

Lot 25. "McDougall's Psychology," and "Barrell's Geometry." Bidding was very slow. Obscure psychical phenomena did not appeal to the students, apparently. Barrells could not be sold at any price.

Lot 28. "Miss Pankhurst's Past." This work found eager buyers, and commanded a good price among a certain section. Cries of "Give her a vote," were received by counter-cries of "Give her six months." Again the Auctioneer came to the rescue of this fair lady, and remarked that whatever one's convictions might be, it was quite unnecessary to show them in such a marked manner. But his reproof fell upon deaf ears, and the sale of this lot continued amidst imprecations that certainly showed female suffrage has yet to "cross the bar."

Lot 29. "Work on Hymnology," by Rev. Stephanus Locking. With the announcement of this lot enthusiasm became intense. Indeed, the stewards and ejectors had a very busy time. The auctioneer explained that the work was not of an original nature, but simply gave the history of a hymn, and the biography of its composer. It was rather regrettable that an unavoidable break in the sale occurred, by a certain portion of the crowd striking up the strain of "We want our grant," to the tune of "Lead Kindly Light." This certainly did not help to improve matters, and the auctioneer was unable to discuss the merits or demerits of the book owing to time limit. However, game to the last, he determined to sell at a discount, and, with the addition of Locking's "Phrenology" to the same lot, managed to dispose of this lot.

Lot 31. Thackeray's Trousers. It was thought Mr. Gosport-Midgley would become the sole buyer, but in the

person of Mr. Bitterne-Bryant he found a determined competitor who outstripped his bids, and easily secured the "unmentionables."

MINOR LOTS. "Blinker's Biography," "Present Condition of the Church of England;" tracts ably written by Signor Gondotti, and dealing with current events, viz., "The Inadvisability of Leaving Chalk in Prominent Places," "Easy Methods of Dealing with Woman Suffrage," "How to cut Lectures and still secure a Mark," "Julius Cæsar's Soccer Boots," "Marlborough's Neck Tie," etc. Owing to pressure of time the auctioneer was forced to hurry the sale. Thus these latter lots did not reach the high prices that were expected. The tinkling of the bell brought the sale to an abrupt close, and everybody dispersed well pleased with the proceedings. The balance-sheet, issued shortly after the sale, showed no deficit; the receipts amounted to £38 11s. 3½d., while the expenses included 4d. for loan of hammer, 7s. 6d. for doctor's fees, £3 damages to Common Room, £24 for auctioneer's fee, £1 for clerk's fee, and "miscellaneous" £10 odd.

Unfortunately the Free Eye Hospital did not receive the relief that was anticipated, but the students can be relied upon to give it their moral support should occasion demand it.

One cannot but look with regret on the expenses which the auctioneer himself incurred, in spite of his enormous fee. As to the manner in which the money was expended, it remains beyond human comprehension. We trust he is a man of principle, and did not intend to surprise, deceive, and mystify his supporters. Knowing he is a teetotaller, a non-smoker, and is always in good company, we are more curious than ever, and would be glad if someone would volunteer any information which would give us light, for instance, on the miscellaneous items. It has been rumoured that the said young man is not unknown to political meetings. We hope he is not using his money in an unparliamentary manner.

On the whole the meeting was very orderly. There was no attempt at "systematic annoyance," and the conduct of the crowd was exemplary. The juniors' connoisseurship was perfectly obvious, and they showed by their enthusiastic speculations that they fully appreciated the bargains extended to them. One can only trust that they will maintain the traditions of the Coll. by upholding the custom next year, thus helping to create some diversion from severer studies.

S. P.

THE TERMINALS. X X

* * *

Why do these men, with worried look,
 Sit poring over dullest book
 When all around is bright and gay?
 They gaze at you and feebly say:
 "The Terminals!"

Why do they always stew and swot
 And say their games may go to pot,
 Forget their lunch and bolt their tea
 And work from six till two or three?
 The Terminals!

Why do they sit for three long hours
 And write till all their thinking powers
 Are muddled up beyond all hope,
 Then stay apart and sadly mope?
 The Terminals!

Why crowd around the notice-board
 After a month with one accord?
 Some seem to smile, some tear their hair,
 For now they see the "list" of their
 Terminals!

M.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

* * *

WE beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following:—1, *The Gryphon* (Leeds); 2, *The Phoenix* (Royal College of Science); 3, *The Sphinx* (Liverpool); 4, *Q.C.B.*; 5, *The College* (Dundee); 6, *The Students' Magazine* (Reading); 7, *The Gong* (Nottingham); 8, *The Wintonian*; 9, *Sotonensis*.

The Gryphon bewails the fact that it is causing a heavy loss to the Students' Union; the unhappy bird has already cost £100 during its existence. The fault, it says, lies with the students. Ah! sweet bird, wert thou the Hartley pet, this could never happen!

A person, "Tinctus," remarks that at Leeds on Degree Day "the animals came in two by two." There is nothing strange about this; it is the custom of all Councils and Senates.

The Sphinx contains some valuable truths, which we strongly recommend to Hartley juniors, e.g., "it is desirable to look in at an occasional lecture," and "it is the duty of juniors to carry a good brand of cigarettes—for the use of the seniors." We protest against this, however, "clubs are run solely to provide occupation for the officials (*sic.*)," although many people seem to think so. The report of the first debate of this session is certainly outspoken. We are told that one gentleman spoke like an infant reading a lesson, and reading it badly. The same oratorical star "began his sentences in the middle and ended nowhere." May we suggest for the perusal of the reporter a certain bit of Shakespeare beginning, "The quality of mercy"?

The Phoenix, in an article, entitled "A Specimen of Dialogite" goes out of its way to make puns. Scientific Blue John pops the question by saying, "Let my Ohm be your Ohm." This is indeed the Omega in puns, positively re-volting. The mind of the writer must be seriously 'ampered.

Q.C.B. is as lively as usual, and yet, as wise as ever. Mr. Dooley's remarks seem to show: First, that professors are not millionaires; and secondly, that "wur-uk won't get anywan thro' thim exams." One gathers from a wail at the end that *Q.C.B.* men are not mad on work, but are quite fond of flirtation. We know of students having similar inclinations in other colleges, indeed, we even know a *very* few Hartley men so inclined (Can such things be?—ED.).

The College contains a splendid exposition of Scotch tennis; in fact the keynot of the magazine is tennis. To judge from the illustrations, the main object of the game, as played in the north, is to brain your opponent with your racket. To prevent misapprehension, we feel it our duty to state that the game, as played in the south is comparatively safe; no armour whatever is worn. These facts are explained by th gentleness of Englishmen and Welshmen (called by some Sospanmen).

The Student's Magazine is well worth reading, quite a model of what a College Magazine should be. A coming Shelley contributes a pathetic ode to a decaying skylark, and a future notest contributes some elegant (!) drawings. We are told that in the first lecture you can hear the darkies singing in the Hartley common room, I, thou, he, we, you, and they can hear the darkies singing. As for the other magazines, through all runs the same note, the student trying to conceal his natural goodness and industry under a thin veil of frivolity.

A.M.P.

MISCELLANA. x x x

+ + +

A Problem for G.E.S. Students.

THE *Times* inserts the following letter, with the suggestion that the writer probably did not graduate in science:—

"SIR,—The amount of coal which has been dug out of the earth must be now so considerable as to make an appreciable diminution of the weight of our globe. Is it conceivable that in time this might cause an interference with the working of the solar system? All of the coal that remains behind is a small proportion, in ashes: the only addition that is made to the weight of the earth is by increase of population, and is infinitesimal.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. C. R."

Shocking ! !

DREADFUL depravity is reported from Birmingham University. The ploughing of some students is alleged in the public press to be due to their cutting lectures in favour of billiards, bridge, and betting. So cues and cards are not to be brought into play at the University Club till after luncheon, and the bookmaker's tout who is reported to have established a profitable pitch in the neighbourhood will be moved on.—*University Correspondent*.

Schoolmasters as "Charwomen."

The legal position of assistant masters in public schools is, it seems, the same as that of charwomen. Mr. Page, of Charterhouse, wrote very forcibly to the *Times* protesting against the absolute autocracy of head masters, and the servile conditions of tenure in the case of assistant masters. He said: "Earnest men will do much for little pay if reasonable liberty and independence are allowed them. But an assistant master has no right to either. He is the PERSONAL SERVANT of the head master, who may dismiss him at pleasure, and, if a recent judicial decision be right, his relation to the school he serves is legally not different from that of the *charwoman* engaged to sweep it out." The Board of Education should be petitioned, in framing or sanctioning schemes, so to word them as to place the assistant masters, at any rate, a little higher than charwomen.

The American View of Education.

Prevention (of criminals) is better than cure—and also cheaper. It costs about £4 per year to train a child in a

primary school, whereas the average cost of *each* prisoner is £47 per year, and the same taxpayer has to find the money. The following paragraphs from a recent article in the *Certificate Examiner* show what sensible views regarding education are held in U.S.A., and how generously education is endowed in that country :—

“ What chiefly characterises the American view of education is the firm belief of all classes of the community in the value of education, not so much for the good it may bring the individual—although a more than proportionate return in wages for the cost of an extended education can be demonstrated by curves, but because it is felt that the national prosperity and the national safety depend very largely upon an educated people. We in this country tend too much to regard education from the individualistic standpoint. Although the advantage to the State of the education of any particular individual may not be obvious, the cost to the State of many an ill-educated individual is easy of calculation, and perhaps a change of standpoint here and a little exercise of the American faith in the value of education would not go unrewarded.

“ Resulting from the general belief in education there is in America an equally widespread zeal in promoting education. The states spare no expense in placing it within the reach of all, and they regard it as an investment of their money on which they get a good return. In fact it is coming to be recognised that expenditure of money on education is the wisest investment that can be made, and in dealing with educational affairs the people practise that economy of extravagance which characterises their commercial dealings. The gifts to education made by private citizens display the same liberal spirit. Two men—Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller—have given four educational enterprises over £8,000,000, while a third, Governor Stanford, gave to a single university practically his whole estate, estimated at from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000. In the ten years ending with 1902 similar gifts from public-spirited citizens amounted to £23,000,000. The people of England not only lack the American enthusiasm for education, but they are only half-persuaded of the value of education, and there are still many who regard even the present expenditure as extravagant.

“ The Americans also recognise the importance of maintaining the common school—from the kinder-garten to the university—under the control of the public authority, but this does not involve in any way a curtailment of the freedom

which the various institutions possess to arrange their own curricula. They are fortunately free from any religious difficulty, private schools, religious or other, receive no aid from public money."

Tests at Oxford.

The first test at Oxford is athletic ability, the next, sociability, and the final, scholastic ability. When a man has passed the first two he has the admiration of his friends, when he has shown himself to be a scholar also, then he is the object of his College's admiration.

Was it a Clerical Error, after all?

Manchester University is apparently in similar case with the Hartley University College. The Commissioners have advised the Treasury to reduce the grant by £2,000. At a meeting of the Court of Governors a few days ago Sir Frank Forbes Adam, in presenting the annual report of the Council, said they would have expected that if the grant was to be reduced there would be some good, obvious reason—either that the authorities were dissatisfied with the standard of the University or that they were hard up for funds. Neither of these reasons prevailed; and he thought they had a right to protest and call upon the Treasury to reconsider their decision. Bishop Welldon, Lord Shuttleworth, and others condemned the action of the Treasury, and as the opinion was expressed that "the reduction must have been made under misapprehension and inadvertently," it was decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the question. If "misapprehension and inadvertence" apply to Manchester they may apply to Hartley University College also.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

* * *

This Society is "going" with unprecedented vigour this session: there are plenty of members, plenty of speakers, and great enthusiasm. Members are, however, urged to turn up at the times indicated on the posters. Remember that the House now rises at 9.10, and not 9.20, as of yore.

The first meeting was held on Friday, November 1st, the motion before the House being "That the Advance of Science is detrimental to Literature."—Mr. Fritchard, who proposed the motion, denounced the present system of forcing the mind into a scientific groove, and said that it destroyed the imagination and encouraged poor literature. He added

that the so-called scientific study of the English language spoil the taste for literature as such.—Mr. Eden, in reply, denied what the proposer had said. He considered that science broadened the mind, and gave one a clearer view of things, and that the universe meant far more to the trained scientist than to the mind of the poet.—Miss Cox, seconding the motion, proved that periods of scientific revival and action have never corresponded with those of literary activity.—Miss Preston, who seconded Mr. Eden, declared that science strengthened the imagination, and that, so far from discouraging literature, it encouraged it; for scientists fled to it in their leisure hours.—On the motion being thrown open for discussion Messrs. Passant and C. T. Smith spoke in favour of the motion, and Miss Giles, Messrs. Lockwood, Eastwood, Blake, Hyde, and Bex against it.—The opposer and proposer having replied, a vote was taken, and the motion declared lost by a large majority.—The attendance numbered 82.

The great event of the session took place on November 15th, when Mr. W. T. Kenward, seconded by Mr. Morley, moved, that "This House would welcome the Establishment of a Socialistic Regime." The opposer was Professor Hearnshaw, seconded by Mr. Polka. One hundred and thirty-four members were induced to come—a record attendance for the Society. Professor Clarke was in the chair.—Mr. Kenward, in an impassioned speech, declared that Socialism meant justice and fair reward, not tyranny and robbery. He defined Socialism as the "ownership by the community of all the means of production and distribution." He showed the frightful evils of the present system; the rapid increase of wealth with great and appalling poverty; the dependence of labourers on capitalists; the horrors of the sweating system; the selfishness of the propertied classes, and the brutalization of the worker under a system which divided society into capitalists and "hands," or, rather, human machines. He concluded with a eulogy on the principles of the trust system, though he condemned its methods, and a violent denunciation of the individualism of Mill and other economists.—Professor Hearnshaw, in his reply, contended that Socialism was an impossibility in the present state of society; that an official administration is, by its nature, bound to be inefficient; that the elimination of competition must lead to the destruction of those forces that make man work; and that the removal of the incentives to work must result in a social collapse. He then drew a lurid picture of the probable result of a Socialistic regime; the ruin of industry and foreign commerce; the stoppage of progress in art and civilization; the destruction of liberty; the ruin of the very classes the system was intended to benefit; and, finally, the rise of another and worse system of individualism on the wreck of the past régime.—Mr. Morley, seconding the motion, declared that workers had a right to the produce of their labour, and, since all wealth was the result of labour, they had a right to everything. Poverty, he said, was the bar to any progress in the education and higher civilization of the masses. Socialism, then, was the only means of obtaining the highest development and greatest happiness of the masses.—Mr. Polka, who seconded the opposition, said that the condition of the masses, instead of getting worse, was rapidly improving. He foresaw administrative difficulties under a Socialistic régime, such as difficulty of finding a suitable scale of rewards for the different officials.—The motion being thrown open for debate, Miss Horn, speaking for the opposition, showed the impossibility of Socialism, while Mr. Eastwood, supporting the proposer, declared the right of all to work.—The closure being applied at this point, Professor Hearnshaw gave the House a forcible summary of his views, after which Mr. Kenward eloquently pleaded the cause of the oppressed.—A vote being taken, the motion was declared lost by a large majority.

The following debates have been arranged for the present session:— November 29th, "That Women should have the Suffrage;" January 17th, "That the Art of Music has a greater influence than the Art of Painting;" January 31st, "That the Party System is the ruin of Modern Politics;" February 14th, "That the Sale of Patent Medicines should be stopped by Law;" February 28th, "That the Mental and Moral Improvement of the Race is brought about by Education and Environment;" March 13th, "That a Censorship of the Press should be established."

A. M. P.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. ❧ ❧ ❧

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"The Gold Mines of South Africa."

THE first meeting of this Society was held on November 5th, when Professor Boyd gave a most interesting account of "The Gold Mines of South Africa." The chair was taken by Professor Cavers.

The Transvaal occupies an elevated plateau, with an average height of 3,000-ft., shaped somewhat like a saucer. This plateau is drained by two great rivers—the Vaal, which divides the Transvaal from the Orange River Colony on the south, and the Limpopo, or Crocodile River, which forms the boundary on the north-west and north. The Witwatersrand, or simply "the Rand," is a high ridge running east and west between these two rivers, just south of Johannesburg, for a distance of about 40 miles. The plateau consists chiefly of alternating strata of quartzite and shale, probably of Silurian and Devonian age. These strata slope towards the south, overlying a granite-mass which extends to the north of the Transvaal, and is there overlaid by similar beds of quartzite and shale sloping northwards. In the quartzite south of Johannesburg are beds ("reefs") of conglomerate, called "banket" or "almond rock," composed of small pebbles of quartz, and containing gold in fine particles.

Gold was first discovered in the Transvaal in 1885, and the early method of obtaining it was simple, trenches being opened and the conglomerate dug out. Then it became necessary to sink mines to reach the deep-lying parts of the gold-bearing layer, or "reef." The owner of each piece of land can only work the portion of the reef which is vertically below—obviously a just law, since the reef is *sloping*, and not vertical. Holes are drilled in the reef by compressed-air machines, and the blasted-out material is shovelled into trucks, which run along a tramway to the foot of the mine-shaft and then brought to the surface. The rock is further broken up and sorted, then taken to the stamping-mill. Each stamp consists of five heavy iron rods, which are raised and let fall about 90 times a minute, crushing the rock-fragments to powder, water being added at the same time. The "pulp" runs from the stamp to a copper table coated with mercury, and the latter takes up the gold, forming an amalgam. After a time the tables are scraped, and the scrapings heated in retorts to drive off the mercury, leaving the gold behind. By this process about 60% of the gold present in the rock is obtained. The "tailings," or washings (water and crushed ore), that have run over the tables are brought to a large wheel and raised by it to large settling-tanks. The gold settles at the bottom along with the sand, while the clayey

matter runs off; the sand and gold are treated with cyanide of potash, which dissolves the gold as cyanide of gold, and the gold is then precipitated by being brought into contact with shavings of zinc.

Dr. Boyd added that the operations for extracting the gold are of great interest, although gold in itself is one of the least interesting of the elements! The gold output of the Rand mines is over £20,000,000 a year. In view of this it seems extraordinary, as well as disappointing, to learn that, in spite of the attempts that have been made to develop other industries, the Transvaal remains in a very backward condition. Agriculture is so little developed that in many districts meat, cheese, and milk are imported; more attention is given to stock-breeding than to tillage. The immense output of gold, instead of going to develop the country, passes to Europe, and South Africa is left much as it was before. Everyone visiting the Transvaal just now is struck by the depression of trade, and the fact that so many disappointed immigrants are leaving the country again. However, the prospects of the gold industry are still satisfactory, and South Africa will, as time goes on, develop other industries which will form a more stable basis for prosperity.

The lecture was followed by a discussion, in which the Chairman, Mr. Marle and Mr. French took part, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Boyd for his able and interesting paper (one of the very best we have ever had), was carried with great acclamation.

During the meeting, some disturbance (not unmixed with amusement) was caused by the pyrotechnic experiments carried on in the street outside the Chemical Lecture Theatre by a noisy crew of youthful celebrators of the Fifth.

"High Explosives."

On November 19th, an interesting paper was read by Mr. H. Kerr on "Explosives," illustrated by some exciting and deafening experiments; the latter completely eclipsed the puny efforts made by the juvenile scientists of the Back-of-the-Walls on the occasion of the previous meeting.

Mr. Kerr gave a clear and well-arranged account of the evolution of explosives, relating the discoveries and improvements made in the manufacture of gunpowders, cordite, nitroglycerine, dynamite, etc. The accompanying experiments were all that could be desired, and the room was soon filled with odours even more pungent than those which form the chemist's native air; one could imagine one was on a sanguinary battlefield after a hot artillery engagement. Mr. Kerr explained that the term "explosives" is in general applied to substances which can suddenly, owing to some external impulse, give rise to large volumes of gas. The impulse may be given either by a flame, a sudden concussion, electric spark, or other means. In most ordinary explosives the gases are formed owing to the oxidation of some of the constituents, the explosive itself containing in some of its ingredients the oxygen necessary for the oxidation. The oxygen is usually present in the form of a nitrate or chlorate, or in the group NO_2 , the latter being especially the case with explosive organic compounds. Some of the chief explosives in ordinary use are the different varieties of gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro glycerine, dynamite, fulminate of mercury, preparations of picric acid (melinite, lyddite, etc.), and explosives obtained from these compounds. In coal-mine blasting, flameless explosives are often used. One method of obtaining flameless explosion is to enclose the explosive in a water-cartridge, but some substances have been prepared which actually explode without producing any flame, e.g., roborite, bellite, securite, and other mixtures of di-nitro-

benzene or di-nitro-chlor-benzene with a nitrate. In estimating the strength of an explosive, the following are the chief points considered;— (1) the quantity of gas produced; (2) the temperature; (3) the rapidity with which the gas is evolved. In the case of gunpowder and other "direct" or "low" explosives, the explosive pressure is easily measured e.g., by exploding the substance in a small cylinder provided with a piston and measuring the compression of a lead plug placed below the piston. "Indirect" or "high" explosives are more difficult to deal with, but, bulk for bulk, nitro glycerine is probably about eight times more powerful than gunpowder, dynamite about five times, and gun-cotton about three times.

Mr. Kerr described the manufacture of nitro glycerine, one of the most important high explosives. It was discovered in 1847 by Sobrero, who obtained an explosive liquid by stirring up glycerine with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, but the discovery was first practically applied by Nobel. It is a heavy oily liquid, odourless but having a sweetish taste; a single drop taken internally produces violent headache, but is used to some extent medicinally in heart-diseases. Unlike gunpowder and other "low" explosives, it does not explode when a flame is applied to it, but if struck, or if touched by a red-hot body, it explodes violently. The gases formed in its explosion (carbon dioxide, water vapour, nitrogen, oxygen) would occupy, at the temperature produced by the explosion, a volume about 6,000 times as great as that of the nitro-glycerine itself; this, of course, explains the enormous power of the substance as an explosive.

Owing to legislative restrictions, made on account of the many terrible explosions which followed the introduction of nitro glycerine, it is never used alone in Britain, but is at once converted into a preparation, in which it is absorbed by a non-explosive substance or by an explosive substance. Of the former, dynamite, the best known, is made by mixing the liquid with diatom-earth (kieselguhr); other absorbents used are magnesia and powdered mica. Of preparations with an explosive absorbent, the most commonly used is blasting gelatine.

The Chairman, Professor Boyd, related the story of the famous cordite law-suit against a former Liberal Government, and recalled the conundrum "Why was Ananias told to stand forth?" The point of the libellous answer lay in the fact that *three* expert witnesses gave evidence on the Government side. Mr. Marle related the striking effects of a bomb explosion, in which a large screw was *pulled out* of its groove without the thread being broken. Mr. Slade and Dr. Cavers also took part in the discussion on the paper, and the proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kerr.

For some reason or other the above meetings were rather poorly attended. We have a programme of interesting papers for the Session, and it is hoped that many more students will come to our meetings. Instead of grumbling about the "lack of opportunities for social life" in the College, why not come to the "Scientific Tea" at 5 p.m. on alternate Tuesdays (see Notice Board), and the meeting held afterwards? The Scientific Society meetings are open to all students, and the papers or lectures given are *not* too dry or too learned for any student to appreciate and enjoy.

T. A. S. and Ed. H.U.C.M.

THE WELCOME SOIRÉE.

* * *

THE Central Hall on November 9th, presented a very different aspect from its usual appearance. It was rather dangerous to walk across the floor, so well was it polished for the coming dance. Over-head could be seen many flags which drooped most gracefully towards the centre of the hall. One would hardly have recognised the lecture platform; plants and flags helped to hide all the woodwork. The music was most enjoyable, and the dances had been very carefully selected. A programme of games quite as carefully chosen as the dance programme, was carried out by non-dancers in the History Room. Presently a rumour of a concert to be immediately followed by refreshments floated into their room, which they very soon left empty.

A very important item of the whole evening now started. People flocked from all quarters to partake of the refreshments, which were served by the seniors. How glad we were to see so many members of the staff, several of whom took part and won prizes in the competitions which formed part of the games programme. Alas! all things must end, and so did this most enjoyable of evenings. At 10.40 the hostel students had to hurry off to their chartered car, which had been waiting for about a quarter of an hour. How very quiet the men students were. No lusty cheers greeted us as the car started off. Were they otherwise engaged?

The juniors are all agreed that November 9th was their most enjoyable evening since their arrival at College, and a hearty vote of thanks to the seniors was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously.

M. N.

NATURE STUDY NOTES.

* * *

1. Junior Course.

As the clock struck half-past two on a bright November afternoon, various squads of young ladies could be observed wending their way up the lengthy slope of a leafy lane. On each little throng reaching the meeting place, the noise and chattering was gradually increased. After a time the patience of the eager party was rewarded, when the Professor appeared suddenly through a gap in the hedge, and the expedition began. For the remainder of the afternoon the Professor, when he was not in a ditch or climbing up an embankment with squirrel-like agility, was the centre of a bevy of girls, of all sorts and sizes, whose tongues never ceased to wag.

As the party plodded through the mud and mire, all unconscious of its ruinous effects, and darted from one side of the road to the other, unheard-of discoveries were made that would have caused the ancient botanists to turn in their graves. As the afternoon progressed, some of the less enthusiastic members of the party, thinking that tea would be more beneficial to their constitutions than floundering in the mud, slipped home across the Common. The Professor, who was so interested in his work, did not notice that the merry band had somewhat decreased in number, and it appeared more than probable that in the course of another hour he would have found himself alone with his latest discoveries. There is no doubt

that all the members had a very enjoyable time, and there is every reason to believe that in future generations, the botanists of the "gentler sex" will be as prominent as the "men."

W. D.

2. Intermediate Course.

We spend our half-holidays, which unfortunately are few, in various ways—some play hockey, others ramble over the common, others again design and execute chromatic posters destined to grace the damp walls of the Women's corridor, in the hope of attracting a mighty following to cheer the Hockey Team. However, we all appreciate those afternoons which we spend out of the dusty classrooms and stuffy labs. in pursuit of health, pleasure, and instruction in Nature Study, roving along the country lanes, burrowing among mosses, making acquaintance with the various species of trees, and admiring the lovely autumnal tints of the falling leaves. Thus we slowly wander, engrossed in thoughts of Nature, until the glowing tones in the sky above us betoken the early approach of evening, and the consequent need for a hasty return. We are all indebted to the organiser for his kindly thought in arranging such delightfully informal excursions, and would heartily rejoice if all practical scientific research might be undertaken in a similar way. This, however, is becoming more difficult every year, as we now understand that "lab.-books" are to be kept up-to-date and fit for presentation to the University Examiners.

D. G. G.

BEVOIS MOUNT LADIES' CHOIR.

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We believe that quite recently one of the former students, while commiserating the Hartley College on the departure of its quondam glories, enquired at the same time if the glories of Bevois Mount were also a thing of the past to be spoken of as a dream that is gone. We would urgently assure chance readers of this article, who may occasionally cast a pitying thought on us poor lone maidens, exiled from our distant homes, that, although our liberties have been somewhat curtailed, yet that ambitious spirit, which all Bevois Mount Students possess (by heredity we have been told), has found vent in quite a new direction—common-sense (aided by the presence of a padlock on the garret window) has taught us to relinquish the idea of feasts on the roof. Instead, we "swot" (occasionally), we execute posters for the Hockey match (which in future are not to be allowed a position on the Students' Notice Board, hence we conclude we are not students—something more ethereal perhaps), we assiduously devote ourselves to the perusal of the classical literature to be found in our new library and more than all, we sing. Two nights a week after supper, the nightingales in the cedar tree are silent in raptured awe, as melodious strains float out of Lodge Road and up the Avenue, to entrance not only the trees, as Orpheus did, but even the tram-cars. In other words, the Bevois Mount Ladies' Choir was duly inaugurated and established with a President, Secretary, and Committee at the beginning of the month, and is now on the straight way to win the laurels, which it deserves by its labours and enthusiasm. The choir is open to accept engagements (subject of course to the permission of the authorities) at any form of entertainment whatsoever, whether it be a Social evening, a Duke's reception, a Hostel feast, or a Suffragette's meeting.

Now this organization, like all other perfect organizations, has one little rift in the lute, which is—lack of funds. Perhaps some of you have suffered from that distressing disease, common among students known as "impecuniaritis."

We think some of you might care to doctor this illness. The method is quite easy—send a donation (any amount, from 1d. to a £5 note) to the "Secretary of the Bevois Mount Ladies' Choir," and you will receive in return our undying gratitude.

A. E. I.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

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There are evidences that a real musical spirit is pervading the College, and the Choral Society should have a most successful season.

The full choral piece chosen—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"—is a work which cannot but inspire enthusiasm, and which will need careful attention and earnest study. It is hoped that members will learn their parts at home, and not expect to be taught them at the practices; for only when members can sing their parts, is a choral practice in the true sense possible.

There are vacancies for a few good tenors, and students of departments other than the Normal Day Training are cordially invited to attend the practices and offer their services.

The successful start that has been made augurs well for a performance which will be creditable alike to the Society and its able conductor, but it must be remembered that such a rendering will only be obtained by the active and enthusiastic co-operation of every member of the Society.

C. T. S.

MALE VOICE CHOIR.

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UNFORTUNATELY we have been rather late this year in getting this Society going, and at the time of writing we have not yet been able to get in a practice. Nevertheless we are doing our best to make the party a success, and we have high hopes of this being the case under the conductorship of Mr. C. T. Smith. It is hoped that the men students will turn up in great numbers at the practices, for great things are expected of us this year. Our president, Mr. Phillips, has promised to attend the practices, and we feel sure that the year will be the most successful on record of the Male Voice Choir.

E. T.

HOSTEL NOTES. ✕ ✕

* * *

BEVOIS MOUNT

It was with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain that we returned to our arduous labours. We noticed several alterations in the Hostel on our return. The "back" staircase has evidently been made wider, for it is easier now than it used to be for us to come downstairs two or three abreast. The room coveted by a "select quartette" has been done up, and, much to their disappointment, is carefully kept locked—and the wallpaper is so pretty. The library is also a new institution. It was started at the suggestion of the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, who gave a generous donation for its foundation. Mrs. Black has kindly presented the Hostel with a magnificent book-case, which is gradually being filled. We have an able and enthusiastic librarian, who will be pleased to receive contributions for our library.

The first three weeks after our return were spent as usual, in school practice. The bitterness and pain of this period were only alleviated by the rumour that the coming generation will be obliged to practice in the schools for ten weeks instead of six.

The special tea usually given at the conclusion of school practice found no place in this year's programme, much to our disappointment.

The time devoted to the reception of the juniors was both pleasant and amusing. We explained, sometimes truthfully, the various customs and traditions of the Hostel, and dwelt on the fact that it was customary for the juniors to give the seniors a grand reception. We got the reception, although such a custom had never existed before.

Our Thursday evening drill classes are well attended, and ably conducted by those whose pleasure it is to give drill "crits" on the following afternoon. Our new student "Jimmy" is "quite well, thank you."

I must now mention the most amusing incident of the term—our ghost, which has been a subject of much discussion. The "ghost" visited the west wing, installed itself in the "lockers," and emitted most disconcerting noises therefrom on two successive nights from 11.30—12.30. In the dark the noise resembled the clanking of chains, but when two of the four victims, armed with candles and poker, explored the lockers the noise subdued itself and sounded like the ticking of a watch. The "ghost" was discussed, and the following conclusions arrived at:—(1) That, as this particular ghost has never been heard in the Hostel before, it must be one of those ghosts that come once in every 10, 20, or 100 years; (2) that there must be at least a dozen rabbits, mice, or rats in the vicinity of the lockers; (3) it must be the ghost of the Duchess of Peterborough. Wishing to ascertain the origin of these weird noises, and having had little sleep on account of them, the "four" took their complaint where complaints are wont to be taken. It was proved that rats were out of the question, owing to the existence of a sanitary certificate. Hence it was suggested that the noises must be due to the leakage in the pipe which supplies the west wing with water. But three of the "four" who played the joke knew that the "ghost" was only a bunch of keys and a padlock hung over a hook in one of the lockers, and worked by a reel of cotton.

F. H.

WINDSOR HOUSE. X X

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It was with very mixed feelings that we Second Year Windsorites returned to their little brown hut to commence our onerous duties as seniors. We missed keenly the presence of those jolly girls who had done so much towards making our first year an extremely happy one. However, school-practice left little time for vain regrets, and we soon became involved in the mysteries of puddles, plans, rainbows, bones, phases of the moon, and similar topics. Moreover, there were the juniors to watch over and train in the way they should go. We all unite in wishing them as happy a junior year as their present seniors had. We could wish nothing better for them.

Marked changes are apparent this year in the composition of the Windsor House contingent. The new factors include an odious punster, and—oh, horrors! that such a personage should defile our atmosphere—an unladylike student. We hope that in time our influence may have a good effect on the former; but we greatly fear that it will prove a hopeless task to convince the latter that it is an unladylike feat to run up the College stairs. However, time will show.

A useful addition has been made to the Hostel in the form of a library, consisting chiefly of historical novels and books of reference. We hope that the library will continue to grow and be much appreciated.

Among the relaxations of this term—charades, soirées, recreation "hours," etc.—nothing has afforded so much pure and heartfelt delight as the grand pyrotechnic display of November 5th (in the next-door garden).

PICKLE AND PUCK.

CHRISTIAN UNION. X X

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WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Our meetings so far this year have been well attended. There is a slight decrease in the number of members, probably due to the fact that there are fewer residential students than there were last year, but the interest has been well maintained, and we hope for a successful session.

A Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held on Sunday, October 6th. An address was given by the President, Miss Aubrey. Gifts of fruit, etc., were afterwards distributed among various sick and poor people.

The Travelling Secretary, Miss Brown, visited us from October 18th—21st, and addressed the meeting on the Sunday.

Bible Circles have been started in both Hostels, and a band for the study of missionary work at Windsor House. We are hoping to send one or two delegates to the Missionary Conference to be held at Liverpool from January 2nd—7th, 1908.

C. M.,
A. C. A. } Hon. Secs.

MEN'S BRANCH.

The meetings held this term have been better attended than those of last year. Our meetings have been very helpful and enjoyable; the

feeling of brotherliness appears to be in our midst, hence mutual help is the outcome. The officers of the C.U. extend a hearty invitation to all men students of the College to come to the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Ogle Road, and spend their Sunday afternoons with their fellow-students.

Papers have been given by :—Mr. Harvey ("Friendship"), Mr. Hyde ("The Basis of the C.U."), Messrs. Bryant and French ("Prayer and Praise"), Mr. T. A. Simmonds ("Spiritual Growth"), Mr. H. G. Sutton ("Immortality.")

On Sunday, October 27th, the first combined meeting was held, when a most helpful and inspiring address was given by Dr. Cavers, whose remarks centred around the subject of "Unity."

We have now on the roll 22 names, which just equals last year's membership. It is hoped that many others will yet join us. There is no reason why we should not have at least double this number of members. Our president is Mr. Tomlinson, our vice-president Mr. Lockwood.

H. W. H.

HOCKEY CLUB. ❧ ❧

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THE Hockey Club has made a good, though rather late, start this session. Much enthusiasm has been displayed by both seniors and juniors, many of the latter being practised players. Owing to the kindness of Mr. Jesson, who has again lent us his field in Hulse Road, we are now able to have two practices a week—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

On November 2nd a match was played between the seniors and juniors. Both teams had to work hard, the game being keenly contested. Before starting, however, much amusement was caused by the antics of a few stray sheep and shepherds. They (the sheep) were at last persuaded to remain in one corner of the field, and the game commenced, though one of the senior "backs" had not yet arrived. Soon after the first "bully-off" one of the junior forwards, K. Taylor, ran the ball right up the field and scored the first goal. At half-time the score was 1—0. During the second half the seniors scored one goal. Result: one all. The game was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and gives promise of a successful season.

Matches have been arranged with Alexandra College and Chandler's Ford.

We wish to thank Mr. Philips for the active interest he is taking in our club.

H. B.

CHESS CLUB. X X

* * *

In spite of the evil prognostications of various persons at the beginning of the session, the Chess Club is again flourishing; we must add, mainly owing to Professors Watkin and Masom and the juniors. The seniors, indeed, seem to be in a state of coma.

The handicap tournament, now in progress, is being held on the American system, *i.e.*, "all play all." This is in order to give the weaker players a better chance of a prize, for the real strength of a club lies in its weak players—the strong ones of the time to come.

The record board has been, as usual, well patronised, competition for high places on it being very keen. A good list of fixtures is being arranged, and the club has begun by showing its might in beating Southampton by $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$. This feat was advertised in all the local papers, the players being justly proud of it.

The following players have represented Hartley in matches to date.—Professors Watkin and Masom, and Messrs Pritchard, Lock, Hill, Beavis, Ashton, and Wellington.

A. M. P.

GYMNASIUM NOTES.

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ONCE again there has been a revival of gymnastics at the Hartley, and we are pleased to say that the idea of joining the squad has caught on well. It is to be regretted, however, that the Juniors outnumber the Seniors by six to one. What's the matter with the Seniors; are they all so strong as not to require any "gym"? We have noticed with great pleasure that there are a number of old Hartleyites turning up; even they outnumber the Seniors. We extend to them a hearty welcome, and we only hope that more of them will join the squad before this session closes.

Apparatus work is being done on the Vaulting Horse, Horizontal Bar, &c., while Boxing and Wrestling are also taught and are very popular. We are hoping to make Boxing a strong point this season, and if there is anyone in the College who knows anything of the "Noble Art," we hope he will come along at once; he is certain to receive a warm welcome.

Mr. Phillips, who has again kindly consented to act as instructor, has generously offered a gold medal to the member of the squad who shows the best physical improvement at the end of the season.

C. M. B.

ART DEPARTMENT NOTES.

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THE Sketching Class in connection with the Evening Art Class, which continued its meetings through the long vacation, had a most pleasant time last September at Netley Castle, to which Miss Conway had been invited to bring them, by Lady Emma and Col. Crichton.

Work began in earnest as soon as they arrived, and continued as long as the light was favourable. The visitors were entertained to tea in the

Castle, and then conducted over the grounds by Lady Emma and the Colonel. Returning to the Castle, they had the pleasure of seeing an interesting collection of paintings, executed by their kind host and hostess. Evening came all too quickly, and the whole party returned home very pleased with the hospitality and kindness they had received.

E. A. S. P.

VOLUNTEER NOTES. ❧ ❧

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OPENING OF THE COLLEGE RIFLE RANGE.

A RIFLE range for the G Company of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, which is composed of Hartley College students, has been provided on the ground floor of the premises formerly in the occupation of Mr. Davis. Iron targets are fitted at the end of the shop, with a backing of iron sheets, and the range is well lighted with incandescent gas lamps of the inverted type. There is space for two Volunteers to fire at a time, at 20 and 25 yards range, with Morris tubes fitted into Lee-Metford rifles. A place of safety for the marksman to retire is provided. The opening of the new range took place on Monday, November 4th, by Brigadier-General the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, and a number of large flags were used for decorative purposes, among those also present being Colonel Sir G. A. E. Hussey (commanding the Battalion), Captain S. W. Richardson (Principal of the College and commanding G Company), Sergt-Major Callaghan, and Sergt-Instructor Orchard, as well as about 30 members of the Company. Brigadier-General the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton opened the range by firing three shots, making two outers and a bull's-eye. Colonel Sir George Hussey and Captain Richardson also fired on the new range.—In the course of a few remarks Brigadier-General Crichton said he was very pleased to come and open the range, because he thought it would add to the efficiency of the Company, and promote the interest of members in it. He believed in miniature rifle ranges and rifle clubs only so far as they brought men into the Volunteer force, and not when they kept men out of it. He remarked that there were several college companies in the Brigade, and he found that men belonging to them were very keen and carried out their duties smartly. When he inspected the 2nd Battalion the other day he was very pleased with the way the men of that College Company handled their rifles, and the way they turned out. The College Companies were as good as any in their Brigade. He thought the Company very fortunate to have a range so close to the College, and it was bound to have a beneficial effect on their shooting; while the Company ought to be grateful to Colonel Sir George Hussey and Captain Richardson for their kindness in the matter of getting the range.—Brigadier-General Crichton, Colonel Sir George Hussey, and Captain Richardson remained for a little while and witnessed the shooting of the Company, and on leaving were given hearty cheers. The range is to be opened on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings, each time in charge of a sergeant of the Company.

FOOTBALL CLUB.

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THE record to date for the College teams is as follows:—1st XI., matches played, 10; won 2; drawn, 1; lost, 7; goals—for 22, against 36. 2nd XI., matches played, 8; won, 3; drawn, 0; lost, 5; goals—for 15, against 26, and needs no comment.

Unfortunately, the prospects of the College teams are not so bright at present as one could wish for, but when the teams settle down they will undoubtedly improve and render a good account of themselves.

Although it is somewhat late in the season, we take this opportunity of extending a hearty welcome to all juniors at our "Home" in Regent's Park.

We would also like to see all Students take some interest in the teams, by attending the matches at Regent's Park, and cheering the teams on to victory.

Any suggestions that may be to the mutual advantage of all concerned, will be heartily welcomed by the Hon. Sec.

Seniors v. Juniors.

This interesting match was played at home before a fairly good company of spectators, and resulted in the Seniors running out winners by 6-0. The game was not so one-sided as the score might indicate, but the extra vim of the Seniors carried them through triumphantly.

v. Chandlersford.

After an exciting struggle to catch the train, in which one energetic person was too late, we arrived safely at Chandlersford. The College, although playing ten men against a much heavier team, were only defeated in the end by 2-0.

v. Winchester T.C.

We were amply repaid for our visit to the fine old City of Winchester, returning winners of a rather one-sided game, which was all to our team's advantage, by 4-2.

v. Freemantle Wednesday.

This League match was played at Regent's Park, and although having to face a deficit of two goals in the second half, the College team, by a great effort, equalised. This performance is all the more meritorious as it is the only match of five that the "Wednesday" have dropped a point.

v. Cambridge.

The match with this long-established Junior team, was looked forward to with great anxiety by the executive, but the College acquitted themselves splendidly. At half-time the score was one all, but on the resumption the experience of the old hands told, and Cambridge popped on four goals to the College's one, so that after a splendid game we lost by 5-2.

W. J. B.

OLD HARTLEYANS' COLUMN.

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THE Editor will be glad to publish here items of interest concerning past students, and to receive literary contributions from them. All old Hartleyans worthy of the name will, of course, send their Magazine subscription, as early as possible, to the Secretary.

Mr. L. A. Long, B.A., has entered Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, with a view to the ministry of the Church of England.

Mr. R. P. Sleeman has left Camborne, and is now engaged as Science Master at the North-Eastern County School, Barnard Castle. He has just sent the following account of his experiences in the North:—

"To bring my letter within the geographical knowledge of all, I had better explain that Barnard Castle is a small town in the County of Durham, on the River Tees, and therefore just outside the Yorkshire border. The Yorkshire Moors form a horizon which advances and recedes as the weather changes from fine to wet and back again. As it has been doing this ever since I have been here, the horizon must have had a busy time lately. It is beginning to look rather the worse for wear. The wind up here thins out the trees very rapidly as winter comes on.

"Just now the river presents a wonderful glow of colour, as its banks are lined with trees in all stages of autumn garb. The woods near the town are fairy-like with their glens and walks, until you come across a big notice board directing you to the railway station. The river itself contains a fair quantity of rather peaty water running through gorges with most wonderful rock-terraces. Quite near the town is a weir, up which the salmon may frequently be seen to jump. The district is of some historic interest, Rokeby being only a mile or so from the School.

"Oh, thou that grumblest at "9-o'clockers," how would you like to get up at half-past 6 every morning, dress by gaslight, and start work at 7? We do this every weekday. On Sunday breakfast is cleared away at 9 o'clock to get the hall ready for morning service. So if you are after a quarter to 9 your chances of morning refreshment are not very rosy; in fact, they are distinctly cold. Fried bacon at a temperature of about 3°C. does not form an epicurean dish.

"On weekdays, morning school is from 9 to 12.30, with two quarter-hour breaks, during which the school buildings are out of bounds, except in wet weather. After dinner there are no classes until 4 o'clock, and afternoon school is from 4 to 6. Between dinner and 4 o'clock we play football, or go running across country.

"At 10 to 7 "Prep." begins, and lasts until 10 to 8. The boys finally go to bed at 9, and we walk round the dormitories at a quarter past 9 to turn the lights out. So we are bound to be on the go from 6.30 until 9.15, and, as a general rule, it is long after this latter hour that the day's work, and preparation for the next, is over."

R. P. S.

Messrs. B. A. and H. T. Rowe, who are engaged in the Construction Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Ontario, send the following "Impressions of Canada":—

Although Canada has been on the *tapis* for some time past, perhaps the following remarks will not fall on supersaturated ground.

In the *National Review* of September last there was an interesting article on "The Englishman in Canada." It is a fact that of the inhabitants of the three main divisions of the United Kingdom, in the minds of the majority of Canadians the Englishman is the least preferable. The reason is not far to seek. Before this present rush started most of the English arrivals were "remittance men," and first impressions go a long way. We have met several of that variety; most of them had left their country for their country's good.

Even the least observant of individuals cannot fail to notice the absence of social distinctions which are so dear to most Britons. The phrase "tuppence-ha'penny won't speak to tuppence" has no place in Canadian slang. Carlyle in "Sartor Resartus" utters some strong remarks on the Dignity of Labour, and here they are materialised. We have no use for those "gentlemen" who consider it *infra dig.* to start in and do a honest day's work. The best way to become "hail fellow well met" with everyone is to relinquish all ideas of splendid isolation, and to turn up one's shirt sleeves and "jump right into it," as the saying goes.

Of course, the Mecca of most of the immigrants into Canada is the "North West" and "Homesteads." That is all very well; but do they at all consider whether they are fitted to take up the allotted quarter-section? Very few of them have been used to agricultural pursuits at home, and consequently their experience is often dearly purchased. The country is quite unlike anything to which they have been accustomed, and the methods of work are consequently unfamiliar. The few sentences which immediately follow will no doubt be adversely criticised, but, nevertheless it is the opinion we have come to, and one of those which we were asked to send home by some old College friends. It would be better for the country at large, and certainly for the individual, if a homestead-seeker were required to furnish proof of two years' service with one who knew the idiosyncrasies of this great farming district before he was allowed to go on to his small holding. Then he would know which was the region best suited either for grain or stock farming, whichever he intended to follow, and also he would have some idea of where water could be found. This latter is a branch of the science which is nearly always overlooked, and in many districts the supply of this requisite liquid is very precarious. If this idea were adopted, it would doubtless tend to lower wages, but the welfare of the Dominion comes before that of the individual. In support of this suggestion we give the following story.

One of our friends from the land of Cockayne naturally included a plough in the articles he purchased before starting up on his own. Before very long he returned to the implement agent in a furious rage. "That plough you sold me is no use at all; I can't hitch the horse to it." After being cross-questioned as to what he thought its defects were, the farmer (?) admitted that he had essayed to harness his equine helper to the *handle* end of the plough!

Taking all things into consideration, we have not regretted in the slightest the step we took 18 months ago when we decided to become "Maple Leaves."

Miss Theresa Herrman, Portsmouth, sends us the following account of an ascent of Table Mountain, written by her brother, Mr. Louis Herrman, an old Hartleyan (1903-5), who is now Vice-Principal of the Hebrew Public School, Cape Town:—

We started at 4 in the morning. There was no moon, but the sky was clear and bright, with myriads of glittering stars which shone with sufficient brilliance to show the black mass of Table Mountain and Devil's Peak in high relief against a beautiful spangled background. The sharpness of the clear early morning air had a brisk, exhilarating effect on us, and we marched with lively step through the silent streets. Once the silence was broken by another party tramping along, knapsack on back and staff in hand, close behind us, but they turned down a side street, and we only saw them again half way up the mountain. We were prepared for a long day—some 15 hours—and we carried with us sandwiches, tea, a kettle, etc.

We soon left the straight, paved road for a side turning, where the road sloped up towards the mountain and the houses gradually thinned out and finally ceased, giving way to straggling hedges and untended hushes. A streamlet rushed over its rocky bed on our left, but it was lost in the darkness and we heard it splashing along, but only occasionally caught a glimpse of it. After keeping company with the stream for about half a mile we left it behind us and continued our silent way—silent except for the crowing of cocks in the distance and occasionally the bark of a dog. These sounds soon ceased, and the road led through a plantation of pines which hid the stars. It was strange and eerie tramping along, keeping our footing with difficulty, because of the smooth carpet of pine needles, in almost total darkness, only pierced here and there by fireflies flitting about the trees.

We followed the path that leads to Platte Klip, where a stream from the mountain side falls over a huge flat stone. From the town a rough track of large uneven stones leads to a short flight of rough steps made of unhewn stones. We found considerable difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of these steps because of the darkness, and only succeeded by separating and striking matches.

After this the path became steeper, and we had much ado to get our breath. We soon made our first halt, and rested on a boulder. Through the pines we could see the lights of the town below us, and could just discern Table Bay beyond the city. The sound of the first railway train going out to the suburbs came up to us. Above the mountain loomed black and square. The starlit heavens looked more beautiful than on the brightest, frostiest night at home. The constellations looked new and strange. Orion seemed an old friend out of place, being almost in its zenith. We did not tarry long enough to feel the cold, for we were lightly clad, having to expect blazing heat at sunrise. We pushed on, and soon came within hearing of the water at Platte Klip. We could just make out the form of the Flat Stone through the darkness of the pines and hear the roar of the falling water. It was a sight missed, but there are other days to come.

We left Platte Klip and the pines behind, and began to climb in earnest. It was hardly dangerous, but it makes one giddy to look down hundreds of feet from a 2-foot wide path with rocks on the right and space on the left.

"The Gorge," about a third of the height of the mountain itself, is a cleft reaching to the flat top of the latter. The Gorge is artificially rendered accessible, but still none too easy for a beginner in the gentle art of mountaineering.

A mountain-side road from the town passes the mouth of the Gorge. From this road, which we could not at first see in the growing dawn, we were astonished to hear the sound of music and human voices. We had forgotten that the day was Wiener's Day, a public holiday, and that we were not likely to be the only party bent on reaching the top of Table Mountain. The song that came up to us sounded like nothing more than a stage chorus, and the scene was like one in a theatre. The singers were some hundred feet below us in a huge "chine," or cleft. The echoing song, the strange light of dawn on the mountain, and the fact that the singers were invisible, all heightened the charming effect. We had just entered the Gorge, and were climbing in earnest; each step had to be chosen, and even then often resulted in a slip which sent down a shower of loose stones. The sun's rays began to be appreciably warm, and we were thankful that we were lightly clad, though the packs we carried were not at that time particularly pleasing to us.

It was hot and tiring work, and we made a halt now and then, sitting down to enjoy the scene below, and something from our packs in the way of refreshment. My companion informed me I should know when I was near the top by the "Bump-rock." I enquired what this was, but he only made some observations on the value of patience and perseverance.

After we had toiled for about an hour, I suddenly struck my head against an overhanging rock. "That's it," he said; "we are near the top now!" I rubbed my head and renewed my efforts, and soon we were on fairly level ground. There were patches of driving cloud, which sometimes enveloped one and hid the sun. A cold wind was blowing, too, and we were not long in choosing a sheltered spot—a hollow between the rocks in which the mountain-top abounds—in which to kindle a fire. We soon unstrapped our packs, and I sought for dried vegetation and twigs whilst my companion went in search of water. There are many streams on the mountain—in fact, in one part the water is collected into a large reservoir to supply the town. The fire was soon alight and the kettle merrily singing. We were glad to warm ourselves at the fire, for the wind was blowing keenly and it was threatening to rain. Before long we had made a kettle full of steaming hot tea, which we found a very acceptable addition to our broad-and-cheese sandwiches.

More than one party was coming up the same way, and my companion recognised several acquaintances, one of whom joined us at breakfast. After breakfast it rained, and we were beginning to feel unhappy, but we got the best shelter we could find, and in half an hour's time the sun was shining beautifully, so we set out on an expedition to the other side of the mountain. We climbed up steep ascents and down rocky paths, across comparatively flat valleys quite surrounded by rocky "kopjes," until we found ourselves on the side of the mountain overlooking Camp's Bay. There were people on the beach; I could make them out through my opera-glasses swarming like ants.

The vegetation was mostly of a coarse kind, shrubby heaths and coarse grass that grows in a sandy soil. The reservoirs and the Ranger's house are in a broad, flat valley. About half a mile from these there are a few rough stone sheds and a water supply, where one usually makes a halt to rest and take food. When we reached this place there was a fiddler

merrily scraping, and a party of Dutch youths and maidens dancing a set of lancers on a broad, flat stone, placed there for some such purpose by a thoughtful person.

Not far from here, it being about mid-day, we encamped, fed, smoked, and slept in the sunshine, which was now strong enough. Then we set out once more on our wanderings, climbing to giddy heights and sitting gazing in delight on the beach below. Once we caught sight of a buck as it leapt among the rocks and rapidly disappeared.

We descended the opposite side from that which we went up, by a way known as "Kasteel's Poort." It was a business of about two hours and a half, and the sun was low by the time we had accomplished the descent. We arrived home about 7 o'clock, not very tired, but torn and dusty and sunburnt, and saturated with fresh air. For my part, I no sooner laid my head on the pillow that night than I was sound asleep. I slept the sleep of the just, and woke up next morning stiff and aching. For two days I dragged myself about like a rheumatic old rustic, and after that I could gaze on the mountain once more with composure and something akin to respect.

Being a novice, I imagined it something very fine and novel to have actually climbed to the top of Table Mountain and looked out over Table Bay; but I can imagine a *blasé* Cape Town mountaineer saying, "Up the Gorge? Down Kasteel's Poort? Pshaw! Nothing! Everybody goes that way."

L. H.

THE SOUTHAMPTON SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS.

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THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at the College, on October 24th, 1907. The Principal (Dr. S. W. Richardson), presided.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports were read and adopted.

The following Officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Bennett and Muir; Treasurer, Miss Bennett; Secretary, Mr. Myland; Committee, Misses Cox, Chandler, and Montgomery; Messrs. Hicks, Lane and Moir; Representative to Central Association, Mr. Wood.

The following Programme for the Session was adopted:—Nov. 23rd—The Opening Soirée. December 13th—A Literary Evening, "The Literary Associations of Hampshire." January 18th, 1908—The Annual Dance. February 14th—A Musical Evening, "Sullivan." February 29th—A Whist Drive and Dance. March 28th—A Soirée.

It was also decided that Messrs. Lane and Wood should arrange a Football match with the present students. The following is the Secretary's Annual Report:—

The Society has a very successful season to report. The scope of the last season's programme was much extended, as it was thought desirable to launch out into something of a more advanced character than the ordinary dance and soirée. With this object in view, the programme was made to include a Musical and Literary evening. Their success more than

justified the Committee's action. Reports of both these functions have already appeared in the College Magazine. The other items of last session's programme, were two Soirées and the Annual Dance, each of which was a very successful social function. The Committee would be glad, however, if greater facilities could be granted for the attendance of present students at its meetings.

Although the financial position of the Society does not seem to be in such a satisfactory condition as last year, the amount of extension work, which the Society has undertaken, will more than account for the deficiency.

It is hoped that, during the coming season, the Society will experience still more success in every branch of its work.

W. C. M.

PORTSMOUTH SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS. X X

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THE Annual General Meeting of the P.S.O.H., was held at the Kingston Institute, on November 9th, Mr. Hughes presiding. The following were elected as Officers and Committee for the present session:—President, Principal Richardson; Acting President, Mr. D'Arcy Hughes; Treasurer, Miss Alder; Secretary, Mr. Mills; Committee, Misses Beale, Butt and H. Smith, Messrs. Bennett, Sparks, Wasing.

After some discussion, it was decided to make a few changes from the programme carried out last year, two Debates and a Social Evening giving place to Whist Drives, and a "Literary Evening." The business having been concluded, a musical programme occupied the remainder of the evening.

Since the close of the last session, our Society has lost a most valued member in Mr. Louis Herrman, who left England last July to take up the position of Vice-Principal in a School at Cape Town.

LONDON SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS.

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Two outings were held during the summer term, one to Westcliff-on-Sea on June 8th, and the other to Richmond and Wimbledon Common, on July 13th. Few members had sufficient faith in the weather to venture to spend the day at Westcliff, but those who journeyed there were rewarded by a beautiful warm day, one of the best of the season. The Richmond outing came just after a spell of bad weather, and many who had been anxiously waiting for summer in order to show their skill as oarsmen, took the opportunity thus offered. After tea the party proceeded to Richmond Hill to obtain the famous view of the river, and then rambled through the Park and over Wimbledon Common to Wimbledon, which was reached at about 9.30 p.m. Everyone agreed that it was a splendid success.

The present session commenced with the Annual General Meeting, on September 27th, when about forty-five were present. Mr. Snashall was elected President for the session in succession to Dr. Piggott, and Miss Cavers, Miss Tilly, and Mr. G. H. Green were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Paice was re-elected General Secretary and Treasurer, with Miss D. Hinley and Mr. W. A. Rogers as Assistants. The following members form the new Committee:—Misses Ash, L. M. Butler, Wyatt, Dr. Piggott, Messrs, Clark and Palmer.

After the business was concluded, several musical items were rendered, and a very happy evening was spent.

A Whist Drive is to be held on November 15th, and several visits may be arranged during the winter. The Dance will probably take place on January 31st, 1908.

The Secretary will be glad to receive the names of any past students living in or near London, who wish to become members.

C. P.



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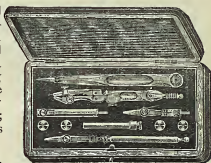
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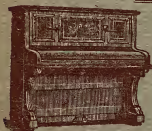
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